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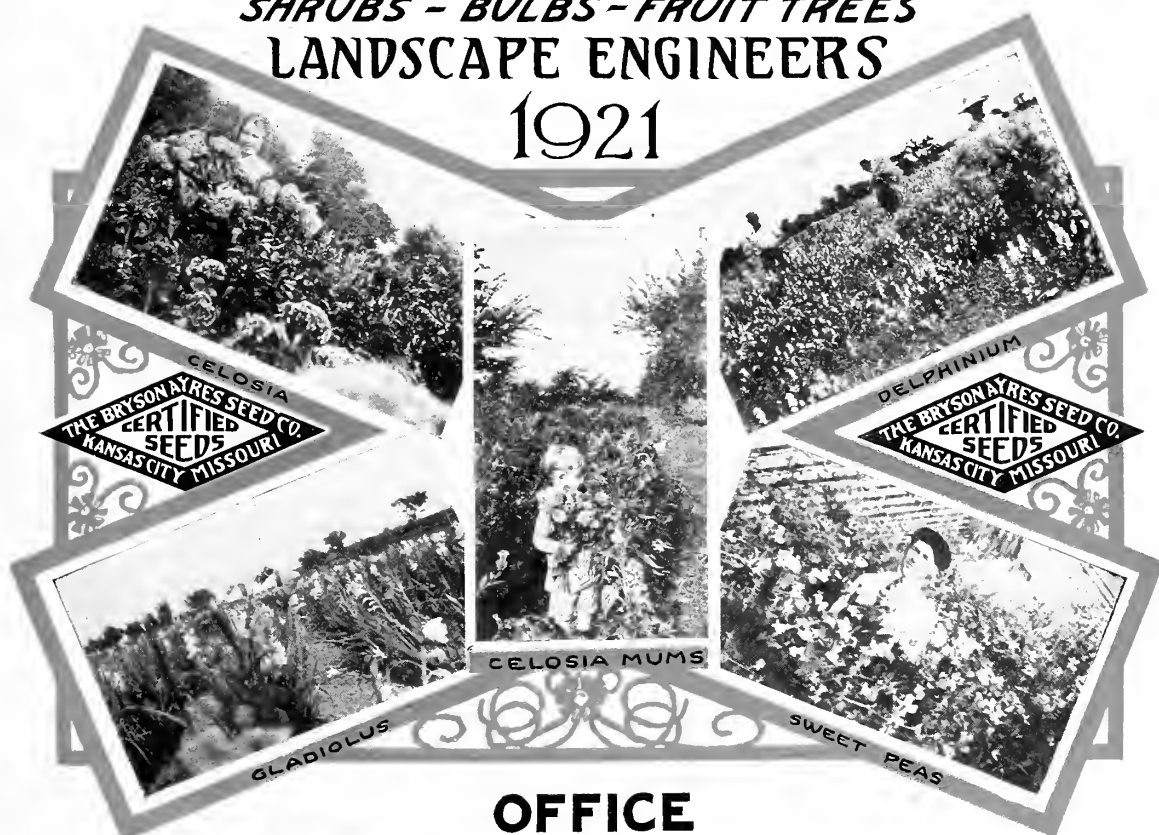
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The Bryson Ayres Seed Co. Annual

FLOWER - GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS
SHRUBS - BULBS - FRUIT TREES
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

1921



OFFICE
AND RETAIL STORE
503 WALNUT ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOREWORD

To Our Friends and Customers:

To those not familiar with the Bryson Ayres Service it will be interesting to know that our Seed Farms and Nurseries are located six miles east of Kansas City, just outside the beautiful town of Independence, where each day in the year radiant blossoms beckon the passersby to nature's work shop.

At the fading of the old year many long orderly rows of orchid flowered Sweet Peas can be seen, a sea of blossoms in our green houses, with vines ten feet high, which will bloom throughout the winter until succeeded in early Summer by fields of out-of-door varieties.

Forty acres are devoted to Hardy Perennial Plants, Roses, Ornamental Shrubs and Fruits, and during the summer months the sight is a beautiful one. Then, too, are fields of blossoming Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike and other grasses, making the entire farm a source of wonder and delight.

The farm is under the personal supervision of Bryson Ayres, and is known all over the United States as one of the most successful of seed farms. The greatest care is taken in the growing and testing of all seeds and its success is attested by the wonderful yields from seeds grown on the farm.

We want you to see and know our farm and nursery, with its flowers and high quality seeds—visitors are always welcome, and an intelligent guide will be furnished gladly. A most cordial invitation to visit us is extended to all.

Sincerely yours,

THE BRYSON AYRES SEED COMPANY,

Kansas City, Missouri

Office and Retail Store,
503 Walnut Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

Sunny Slope
Seed Farms,
Independence, Mo.



SEND BY

Date..... 1921

Your Name

P. O. Money Order

Check or Draft

State

Cash

Stamps.....

QUANTITY

ARTICLES

PRICE

AMOUNT CARRIED FORWARD

Name

Name _____

Town

Town

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____

R. F. D. No. Box No.

State

State _____

[illegible]

THE BRYSON AYRES SEED CO.

1921 ANNUAL 1921

503 WALNUT STREET

KANSAS CITY, MO.

OUR GUARANTEE

Any customer sending cash with order for Seeds has the privilege of returning them within fifteen days after receipt of same. If he is not satisfied, and the money paid for same will be returned. This applies to Garden, Flower or Farm Seeds.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE: That all money sent to us for Seeds shall reach us if sent by registered letter, postoffice or express money order, or bank draft made payable to our order. That your order will be filled promptly and well. That goods ordered will reach you safely. Keep a copy of your order. Sometimes persons think they have ordered articles which they have omitted, and blame us for not sending them.

HOW TO ORDER.—In making out your order, write Name, Postoffice, County and State, and the varieties you want, quantities of each, and carry out the catalogue price after each one, enclosing total amount, in any convenient form of remittance, to us by mail. Use our Order Blank if you have it.

MAIL OR EXPRESS.—We send Seed postpaid by mail at the prices named in this Catalogue, except where there are special quotations to be sent by express, customers to pay the charges. To points where the Express Companies touch, we can send some orders as cheaply by express as by mail.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.—We do not prepay express or freight, except in case we have quite an order purchased at postpaid prices and may prefer to send by express, prepaid.

TERMS AND C. O. D. SHIPMENTS.—Our terms are strictly cash with the order. We must decline to ship goods C. O. D.

ABOUT WARRANTING.—We thoroughly test our Seeds and nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect. When it is considered how many are the contingencies on

which the success of any crop depends, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, insects, etc., our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for anyone to warrant Seeds to produce a perfect crop, and we want it plainly understood that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they are to be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded. No officer, agent or employee of this Company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. However, we have so much confidence in our Seeds that we hereby agree to refill any retail order for Vegetable or Flower Seeds free of charge should they prove otherwise than as we represent them. We know of no responsible Seed Firm in the world which guarantees Seeds any further than this. Compare with other Seed Catalogues and you will see that we are right.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who buy Vegetable Seeds in bulk to the amount of \$5.00 or more are requested to send their list of Seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

PLANT ORDERS.—Orders for Plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Either Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in postage stamps. Coin should be sewed or pasted in cloth or pasteboard, to prevent breaking through the envelope, and registered. Do not send money loose in a letter; it is not safe, and if lost, we are not responsible for it.

Parcel Post.

Rates of postage on fourth class or parcel post matter, to be fully prepaid, unsealed, are as follows:

(A) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(B) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(C) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 ounces, and all other fourth class matter weighing more than 4 ounces, are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Parcel post mail requiring 25c or more of postage (not counting insurance fee) will require a war tax of 1c for each 25c or fraction thereof. On parcels less than 25c no tax is required.

RATES.

Lbs.	Local	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.50
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61

Remember, we pay postage on all light Garden Seed. When ordering Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, and Onion Sets in connection with other Seeds, add one cent per pound for postage. When heavier Seeds are ordered alone, add five cents for first pound and one cent for each pound above that.

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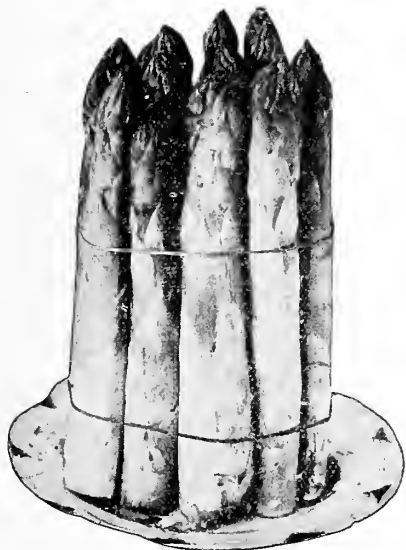
1921 DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE 1921

Vegetable Seeds, Garden and Field Seeds, Flower Seeds and Bulbs, Fruit
Trees and Plants, Garden Tools, Insecticides, Sprays, Fertilizers,
Poultry and Bird Supplies
VEGETABLE and GARDEN SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

If rows be 6 feet apart, 5,000 plants are required per acre.

Culture.—Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. One ounce will plant about 50 feet of row and furnish about 400 plants. The seed should be planted as early in the spring as the weather becomes settled. Considerable crop may be expected the third year from seed, but it is best to buy two-year-old plants.



Colossal Asparagus.

Conover's Colossal.—A well-known standard variety, very large, strong shoots of excellent quality; not as clear white as Mammoth White, but preferred by many. Seed, price, prepaid; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00. Roots, prepaid, per 100, \$1.50.

Palmetto.—A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of very large, deep green shoots of the best quality. Seed, price prepaid, oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00. Roots, price prepaid, per 100, \$1.50.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results; bear some first year. Doz., 40c.

BEANS

Mature for table 30 to 50 days from germination—according to variety. Two bushels to the acre in drills. Order early.

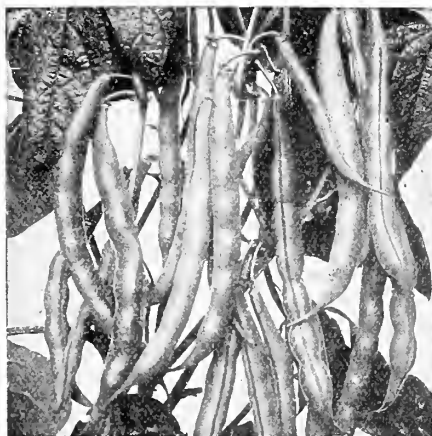
Culture.—When all danger of spring frosts is over is the time to plant Beans. They thrive little when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in succession until the middle of August. Sandy loam is the best soil, but they grow well in any soil of average richness.

Bush varieties should be planted 1½ inches deep, in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. Pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 3 feet apart each way. When plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods. A quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS

Five Best Green-Podded Sorts.

Bountiful.—(31 days.) A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring, the last in fall. Absolutely stringless; very tender and of delicious flavor. This is a green-pod Bean and the pods are absolutely stringless, long, more or less curved, deeply creased back, sharply constricted between seeds, dark green, extremely brittle, and totally without fiber. The plant is large and very erect when young, but becomes weighted down when fully developed. Because of its absolutely stringless, brittle, fiberless green pods, is one of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.



Stringless Green Pod.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod.—(33 days.) The pods are absolutely stringless, full, fleshy, crisp, very tender and of the finest flavor, remaining long in edible condition. Ready for the market two days earlier than Valentine and very prolific. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean.—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—(35 days.) Best improved round pod strain. One of the best strains of Valentine Beans ever offered. It matures quickly, and is of the best quality. Early, productive, tender, and desirable for family or market use. This strain has proven unequalled, and our customers who want the very best Valentine on the market should get this one. Pods saddleback, 4 inches long; even when grown are brittle. Generally grown for early market. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50 postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—In many sections a popular market sort. When young, pods are of good quality. Very productive and hardy. Pods are long, straight and quite thick. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Black Valentine.—A great improvement over the popular Red Valentine, the pods being perfectly round and straight, though not quite so early. It will withstand early and late frosts. Owing to its enormous yielding qualities and handsome appearance, it is a desirable sort for the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Special Prices on all Seeds and Plants in Large Quantities

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—Cont.

SEVEN BEST YELLOW-PODDED SORTS

Improved Golden Wax.—(32 days.) Very early, pods are large, about 5 inches long, a golden wax color, very tender and brittle. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax.—(33 days.) The pods are yellow, very tender, 4 to 5 inches long, transparent, and stringless. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

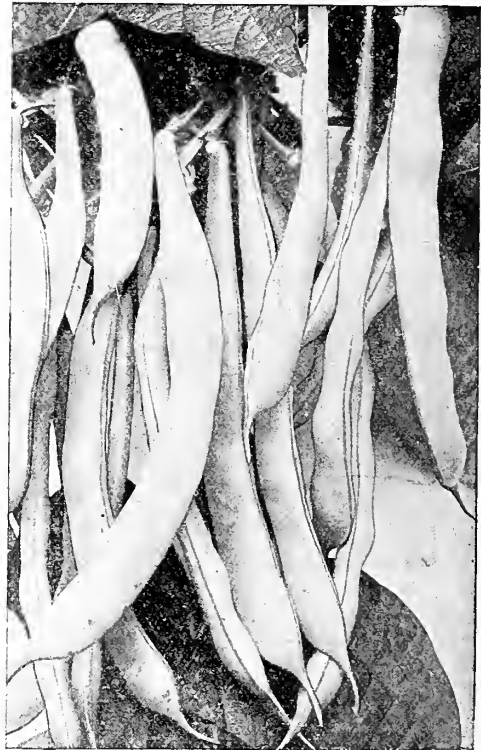
Wardell's Kidney Wax.—(35 days.) This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden yellow, handsome pods. These are of large size, about 6 inches long, and of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Suitable also for snaps for home garden use. The leaves are large and slightly roughened. Seed large, flattened, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Golden Eye Wax.—Very productive; long, nearly straight; golden yellow pods; large size, fine quality; one of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Davis' White Wax.—(40 days.) Very productive, bearing large handsome pods, straight, 6 inches long. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

The Earliest Wax Bean.—The earliest Wax Bean in cultivation. Bears large clusters of luscious, stringless pods, full of meat. A real wonder. It is a distinct improvement in Golden Wax Bush Beans. Extremely early, being the first in spring to yield edible pods. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.—Seed black; a very fine sort. Rust-proof, tender, thick-fleshed pods; early and very productive. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



Davis' White Wax.



Improved Golden Wax.

BEANS—Pole, Lima and Field

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder.—Also known as Old Homestead. We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green-podded Pole Beans, suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the Beans ripen. One of the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

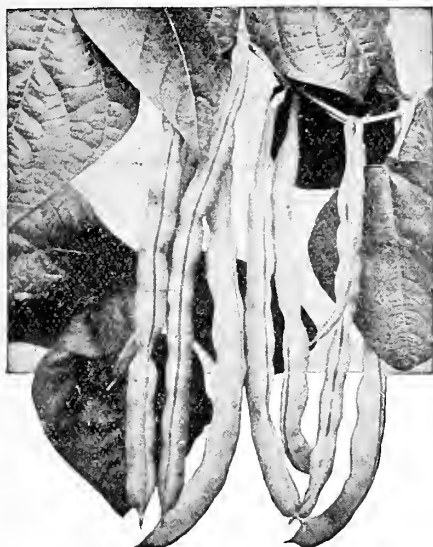
King of the Garden Lima.—An improvement on the large White Lima, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods are of enormous size. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Cut Short or Cornfield.—Green-podded Snap Pole Bean. A marvel of productiveness from July until frost. Large, thick, stringless pods, meaty, tender, and delicious; pods green, round and long. Resembles the Kentucky Wonder, but has many superior qualities. It is larger and more prolific. Bears when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and produces continuously until frost. Absolutely stringless. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.—A showy Bean, maturing in 80 days. Pods green, dashed with red; valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Lazy Wife.—This variety is the most popular Pole Bean grown. Pods are wonderfully broad and fleshy, and, above all, stringless. In many respects, they surpass anything we know of. Then again, the pods retain their stringless and tender qualities until they are almost ripe; and we are perfectly safe in saying that they are the best of all Snap Shorts. Its name implies productiveness, for the vines being covered all summer with masses of beautiful pods, it is just the sort to suit lazy wives, as a mess can soon be picked for dinner. Pods, which are green, are rather flattish oval shape and when full grown are from 6 to 8 inches long, exceedingly rich, buttery, and finely flavored when cooked. They are hardy, easily grown and enormously productive. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

BEANS—Pole Beans—Cont.



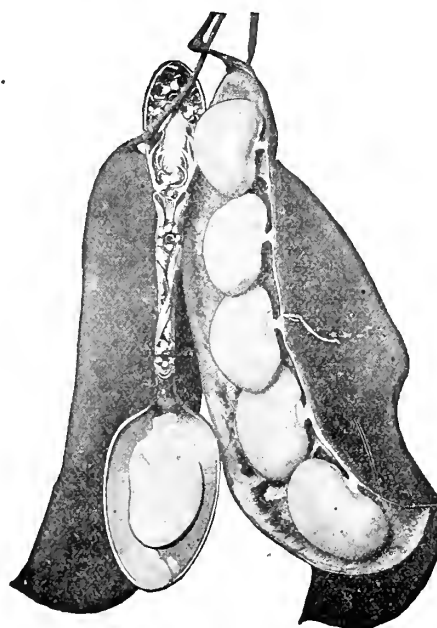
KENTUCKY WONDER

BUSH LIMAS

Dutch Case Knife.—The vines of this well-known green podded Kidney Bean for green shell use are of good climbing habit, but twining rather loosely and may be used for a corn hill sort of medium season. It is used for snaps when quite young. The leaves are large and crumpled. The pods are very long, 7 to 8 inches, flat, irregular, medium green, becoming lighter as they mature. Seed broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear, white, and of excellent quality, whether used green or dry. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—(50 days.) Two weeks earlier than the Pole Lima. A bush strain of Sieva. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Yard Long.—This is an interesting curiosity. In Pennsylvania and farther south it will in ordinary seasons produce late in the summer a large crop of the long, slender, round pods which are of excellent quality for snapshorts. The round pods average two feet or more in



Bush Lima.

length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Pkt., 20c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Fordhook Bush Lima Bean.—The only stiffly erect Bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Bushes of stiffly erect habit. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight.

Fordhook is in season from four to six days earlier. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy, and sweet in flavor when cooked—as distinct from the rather dry and mealy character of other varieties of the Potato Lima type. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—A bush form of the true large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly; single plants, under favorable circumstances, yielding from 150 to 350 pods containing 4 to 6 Beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely; immense bearer. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

BEETS

GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE

Culture.—For earliest use and market sow seed of any round sort under glass in February or March, and transplant to open ground in March or April. Seed for main crop may be sown as soon as ground can be put into proper condition. For table beets, sow in drills 14 inches apart, and thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, and cover lightly; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. The round and turnip-shaped beets are best for spring and summer; the half long kinds for winter. Make successional plantings and cultivate freely. Beet tops are much used for greens, and frequently form a profitable crop with many of our market-gardener customers.

Crosby's Egyptian.—(42 days.) The earliest Beet on the market. A selection from that standard market Beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has added thickness. It is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small Beets for early market. It is a very rapid grower, and can be sown outside as late as July. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Eclipse.—(42 days.) A very early, smooth, dark, globe-shaped Beet, with small top; in earliness and quality it is excelled by none. A good cropper. We recommend it for market and garden use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Crimson Globe.—(45 days.) Root of medium size, very handsome globe shape, and has a remarkably smooth surface. Both the skin and flesh are deep, rich red, fine-grained, sweet and tender in all stages of growth. Small tap root; leaves are small. Remains so long after many sorts have become woody. Early or late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



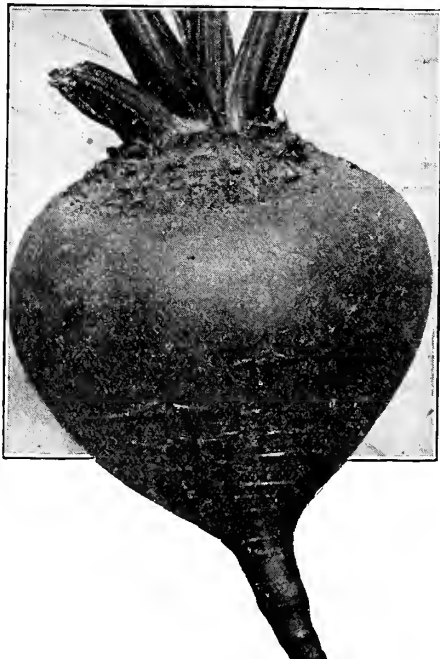
Crimson Globe.

GARDEN BEETS—Cont.

The Banquet.—(40 days.) Dark red early Turnip Beet. A perfect out-door forcing variety, preferable to all others for first sowing; may be sown in February or sooner, if the soil can be worked. Being a rapid grower, may also be sown continuously as late as July. Handsome form, good size and above all, of very superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved.—(45 days.) One of the most popular early sorts. Smooth and dark red. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red (Turnip-Shaped).—(45 days.) Valuable because of its uniformity, medium in size, always smooth and free from small roots. The flesh is tender, fine-grained, and remains so long after many sorts have become woody, early or late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



Detroit Dark Red.

The Electric.—The best second-early Beet. Thoroughbred, uniform in shape and size, with smooth, dark red skin, small leaves and a small tap root. The flesh is fine-grained and tender; color, rich red, ringed with dark crimson. An extra fine early table Beet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Culture.—Sow in the early spring as soon as ground can be gotten in proper condition, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed with 1 inch of soil and thin to stand about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. A light loamy soil is best. Cultivate frequently. Keep free from weeds.

Long Red.—A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Golden Tankard.—Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—(85 days.) A variety originating in France. It differs from the Mangel Wurzel in containing the largest percentage of sugar of any known variety. In size it is medium, yielding from 10 to 16 tons per acre, containing about 18 per cent sugar. Should be grown in deep soil. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c, prepaid.

Mammoth Golden Giant.—(85 days.) An improvement on the Long Yellow Mangel, being of greater size, more than half above ground, and of a russet yellow color. Remarkably even in shape, rather elongated, of vigorous growth. Fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm, and sweet, much liked by cattle. A magnificent root, easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops; 40 to 60 tons per acre. Relished by milch cows and sheep. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, prepaid.

Red Globe.—(85 days.) A large, globular, red sort; a better keeper than the Long Red. Produces fine crops on shallow soil; its fine grain and excellent keeping qualities render it most desirable. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, prepaid.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar.—Planted for its sugar-producing qualities. Eighteen tons of sugar have been made from 100 tons of these Beets. Recommended as a winter food for milch cows. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c, postpaid.

CABBAGE

Gardeners Can Rely Upon Ayres' Cabbage Seed.

Sow 1 ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants; 4 ounces for 1 acre.

Culture.—For plants of the earlier sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass and set out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm fibrous loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 20 to 24 inches apart and the rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. Protect against the ravages of cutworm, maggot, and green worm, dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, etc.

Holland Cabbage.—(65 days.) Extreme size, earliness, handsome color, solidity, tender fiber, fine flavor; superior for cooking, for kraut, or for profitable market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Summer.—Second early, somewhat flattened; valuable for home garden and takes well on market. Also well adapted for kraut. Plants are vigorous and strong growing, compact, with numerous, but not large, rather spreading, outer leaves which are somewhat filled and sometimes rather thin and slightly undulating. Stem is rather short. Heads medium size, round, somewhat flattened, and keep longer without bursting than most early sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch.—(75 days.) A good second-early and sure header. Tender and fine-grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.



Early Flat Dutch.

CABBAGE—Cont.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.—(70 days.) Select stock. Long recognized as the best very early marketable Cabbage. Medium size; in shape, pyramidal, with a pointed peak. Is a reliable, certain header, and one of the most profitable Cabbages for the market gardener. Our strain of seed is of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt.—(75 days.) An excellent variety. Heads hard, conical in shape, and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

All Seasons.—(80 days.) Large heads; very desirable for early spring, summer, or fall use; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Sure Head.—(85 days.) It never fails to make a fine, solid, large head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Late Flat Dutch.—In this superior strain of late Cabbage we have combined every good quality essential to perfection. The result of several years' selection of seed stocks of the most perfect and largest heads, with low stalks, especially those that show greater earliness in heading, with few outer leaves and very uniform color. By such selection we have a highly improved strain. Market gardeners grow it in preference to all others for a main crop. It is uniform in shape, size and color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Drumhead.

American Drumhead Savoy (Wirsing).—The leading variety of all Savoys. Valuable for the private garden. Sweeter than other Cabbages, especially when touched by a slight frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Red Drumhead (Improved Large Red Dutch).—The well-known standard. Heads of large size, slightly rounded, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Copenhagen Market.—(60 days.) Earliest large round-headed Cabbage. An extra early variety, maturing same time as Jersey Wakefield, but produces larger heads than any other Cabbage equally as early. Heads average 10 pounds in weight, are ball-shaped, solid and firm, with a small core, and fine texture and quality. Seeds mature at the same time, so entire crop may be harvested at one time. Leaves are light green, tightly folded, permitting close planting, and has a short stem, growing close to the ground. Our stock is grown by the originator in Denmark and is earliest of our Danish Cabbages. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead.—Enormous heads, hardy, and especially desirable for winter. Fine shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Danish Ballhead.—One of the best winter sorts. Heads round and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Louisville Drumhead.—Popular with kraut-makers. Medium late. Forms large, solid heads and seldom bursts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CARROTS

Culture.—Carrots will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow when the apple is in bloom in rows 15 inches apart, when 2 inches high thin out so that plants stand out 4 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow seed from the 1st to 15th of June. Roots may be stored in cellar or pit covered with dry sand, where they will keep fresh and solid until late in spring. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill 2 to 3 pounds to acre.



Chantenay.

Chantenay.—(52 days.) A smooth Carrot of perfect uniform shape. Heavy yielder, fine table quality, 5 to 6 inches long, easily dug. Flesh is of a deep yellow color, tender, excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerande.—(48 days.) The French Carrot one of the most valuable varieties, for family use or market. An intermediate between the half-long and the horn type, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at neck. Very productive, rich orange color, beautiful shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Horn.—One of the most popular varieties; deep orange; one of the best for table use. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early French Forcing.—Earliest variety, largely grown for forcing purposes; globular shaped root, orange red color. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Danvers Half Long.—(50 days.) Admirable in color, wonderful producer; best of all for the stock-breeder and valuable to market gardener. With this variety planters secure the largest return to acre, with least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

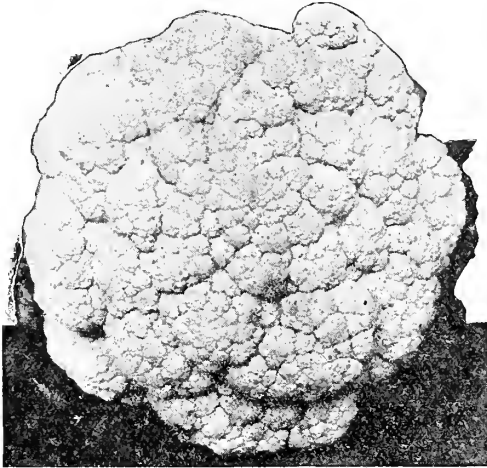
STOCK-FEEDING CARROTS

Improved Long Orange.—(75 days.) Old standby for stock-feeding and table use, summer or winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to butter a fine flavor and beautiful golden color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Large White Belgian.—(75 days.) Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, and small top. Will grow to a very large size on rich soil, easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse. Used exclusively for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—A vegetable requiring very rich soil and plenty of moisture and careful attention. Not as hardy as Cabbage in resistance to hot, dry or cold weather. Sow in hot-beds in January or February and when plants are large enough transplant. Set plants out 15 to 18 inches apart and rows 2 feet apart. When the heads begin to form, tie up the outer leaves to protect the head from sun and weather. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.



Early Snowball.

Early Snowball.—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a white head of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00, postpaid.

Extra Select Dwarf Early Erfurt.—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact, and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf, and seldom fail to form a good sized symmetrical head of flower. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00, postpaid.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS

Culture.—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring sow thickly, broadcast, or in rows 8 inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.

Dwarf Fine Curled.—A small, pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about 15 inches apart and covered lightly; when 2 or 3 inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce, and imparts a warm agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

True Water Cress.—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

COLLARDS

Culture.—This is a tall, loose-leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant, known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used for the table, as well as for stock feeding.

Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole.—This is the white or green-stemmed variety, growing 2 to 3 feet high and forming a large, loose, open head or cluster of leaves with a rather long stem. A frost, if not too severe, will improve rather than injure the quality of the leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHICORY

Large-Rooted or Coffee.—The dried and prepared roots are used as a substitute for coffee, and the young leaves may be used as a spring salad. Our stock is the improved type, with much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. Sow seed as early in spring as ground can be prepared, in rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart for either garden or field culture. When plants are sufficiently large, thin to 6 inches apart in row and cultivate well.

CELERY

Culture.—Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thin; cover lightly. Keep constantly moist. About 7,500 plants per ounce of seed, or ¼ pound per acre. When seeding plants are 3 inches high, they should be clipped at top to favor stocky growth, or transplanted. Celery is mostly grown under flat culture, without trenches, rows 3 to 5 feet apart. For home use it is often grown in double rows, 10 inches apart, without trenching, banked for winter storage where it grows, without lifting.



Golden Yellow Self-Blanching.

Giant Pascal.—Grows about 2 feet high. Stocks are broad, thick, and crisp, and rich nutty flavor. Heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive in appearance; bleaches very easily and quickly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching.—(100 days.) A beautiful plant, of close habit, compact growth, and straight and vigorous stalks. Ribbs are solid, crisp and brittle. Its flavor is surpassed by no other variety, and it has the merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

White Plume.—(110 days.) Valued because stalks and portions of inner leaves and heart are white. By tying up the stalks and drawing up soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. Ornamental, tender, crisp, good flavor, very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Culture.—In this kind of Celery roots have been developed by cultivation, and not the leaf-stalks. The roots, which are the edible portion, keep well for winter use and are excellent for soups and stews; also cooked and sliced as a salad.

Sow seed at same season and give same treatment as Celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" plants. After roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches, they are fit for use.

To keep through the winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Smooth Prague.—An improved variety of Turnip-rooted Celery, producing large roots of globular shape and smooth surface. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

CHIVES

Allium Schoenoprasum.—An Onion-like plant used as salad and for flavoring soups. Makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing after each cutting. Plants grow about 10 inches high. One sowing will do for about three years.

CORN SALAD

For winter use, sow shallow in rows 1 foot apart, in August or September. Plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks. When winter approaches, lightly cover with hay or straw. Plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. Seed may also be sown early in spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—Flourish best in a rich warm, sandy loam. Sow when danger of frost is over, in hills 4 or 5 feet each way. As the young plants have many enemies, sow thickly. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and then thin out finally to three or four plants to the hill. Use 1 ounce of seed to 75 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Gather cucumbers by cutting, not tearing. Leave none to ripen if you want a full crop. For early use, plant in hills 4x4 feet, on a warmer border, when the Cherry is in bloom; and for a succession, sow in drills at 5 feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles, plant in the middle of summer.



Evergreen.

Davis' Perfect.—(70 days.) An early, prolific, and continuous producer of large and symmetrical fruits of a deep green color, shading perfectly to ends, practically no misshapen fruits or culls. Ideal for slicing; fresh, sparkling white, refreshing. A delightful plate on the table, and flavor is new. Vines are vigorous, mildew-proof and maintain their bearing from earliest to latest season. This variety best for home or market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Evergreen, or Extra Long White Spine.—(60 days.) One of the best table sorts. A fine strain, producing smooth, regular fruits, frequently 12 inches long; smooth, round, handsomely colored and very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Green.—(82 days.) Unquestionably the most popular general-purpose Cucumber. When matured,

is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp; retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickling, if pickled properly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early Frame, or Short Green.—(52 days.) An excellent sort for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end; bright green; flesh tender and crisp; makes fine pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Green Prolific Pickling.—(54 days.) One of the best for pickling. Dark green and of uniform size; very few seeds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing.—(60 days.) Can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form. Endures summer heat and drouth exceedingly well. It is entirely distinct. Quality splendid. Adapted for pickling, as well as for slicing for salads. Cucumbers are 12 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown, and pitted with ribs. Flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Boston or Jersey Pickling.—(55 days.) A favorite Eastern sort, of fine quality, medium length; reliable for pickling and slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Green Cluster.—(52 days.) Short and prickly; bearing in clusters; prolific; fine for bottling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early White Spine.—One of the best for table use. Vines are vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. Fruits are straight, dark green, well covered with white spines, and when mature are about 7 inches in length. Flesh is crisp, tender, and excellent quality. The variety is much used for home garden and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Arlington.—A medium early, white-spined Cucumber, more slender than Early White Spine and pointed at each end. The young fruits are crisp and tender. The mature fruits are bright deep green and are about 7 inches in length, sometimes longer. This variety is extensively used for the home garden and for bulk pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Klondike.—A medium early, white-spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. The mature fruits when grown under favorable conditions are often about 8 inches in length, and are uniform in size and shape. The color is very dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar. Its uniform size and shape and splendid color are making this variety very popular as a shipping sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

New Cumberland.—A variety of the Early White Spine type. From the time they first set on until full grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, making them as choice for a slicing variety as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

POP CORN

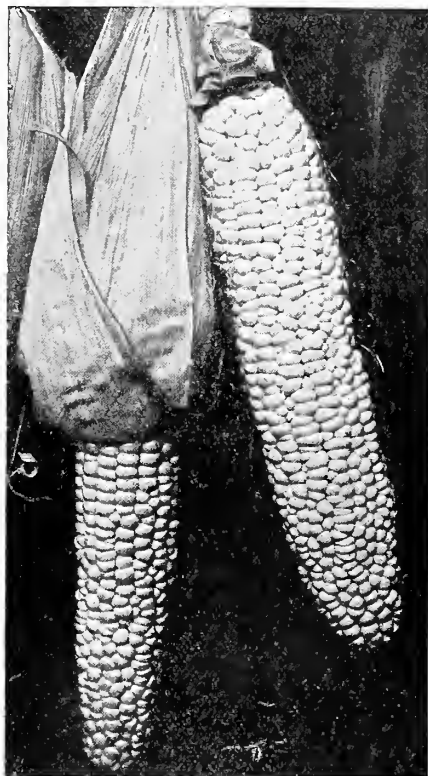
Pop Corn should be found in every garden and on every farm, especially if there are children in the home to enjoy it during the long winter evenings. The constant demand for Pop Corn makes it a profitable crop. Let the boys raise an acre of it for their own spending money. Be sure to procure good pure seed for them, as Pop Corn mixes readily with field varieties.

Queen's Golden.—The largest Pop Corn. The stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high and bear two to three large ears each. It is yellow, but pops perfectly white. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

White Rice.—A very handsome and popular variety. Ears short, kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice; color, white. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

SWEET CORN

Culture.—Sweet Corn always does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over, in hills 2x3 feet, according to variety. Give frequent and continued shallow culture. Leave two or three stalks to the hill, and make successional plantings until nearly mid-summer. Use 1 quart for 600 hills; 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Cover seed with 3 inches of soil.



Country Gentleman.

NINE EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Country Gentleman.—(70 days.) A short-stalked productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after the form of a shoepeg. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid.

Golden Bantam.—(70 days.) Dwarf, 4½ feet high. So very hardy that it can be planted earlier in the spring and in colder and damper soil than other varieties of table Corn. Exceedingly sweet, very productive, consequently a great favorite. When ready for table use, it is a creamy yellow. Growing in great demand. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

White Mexican.—An early Sweet Corn of very rich and excellent flavor. Stalks about 4½ feet high; ears 8 inches long, usually 8-rowed; about the same season as Crosby's Early and of better quality than any other early variety of equal size. Our stock is far superior to much that has been sold under this name. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Extra Early Minnesota.—(60 days.) Among the extra early Sugar Corns, coming two or three days after Corey. Ears well made out. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Early Evergreen.—Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Ears large, about 18 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, and having the identical flavor of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. It remains green a remarkably long time, and the kernels retain the sweetness and tenderness which is so characteristic of Stowell's. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

White Corey.—(62 days.) Stalks 4 to 4½ feet high. A valuable sort; quite robust for a short-stalked and exceptionally early sort. Ears of good length; that is, 6 to 7 inches; grains large, sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Extra Early Crosby Sugar.—(65 days.) This variety will produce edible ears in 60 days from germination. It is of larger growth than any of the preceding. Fine sort. A standard. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid.

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington.—(62 days.) Height of stalk, 4 feet; ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Plant close in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c postpaid.

Adams' Early.—(68 days.) In order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

LATE VARIETIES

Stowell's Evergreen.—(80 days.) The most popular among the late Sugar Corns. More bushels are used than all other sorts combined. Large, tender, very deep, milk-white grains. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Late Mammoth Sugar.—This is the latest and largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and of finer quality and flavor. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities Than Listed.

SWISS CHARD

(Spinach Beet)

Culture.—Sow in well prepared soil between April 15th and June 15th. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Sow in drills 18 inches apart cover 1 inch. No garden will be complete without Swiss Chard, and the grower will be amply rewarded by giving it at least a small space.



Also called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This Beet does not make a large root, but is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens." There are several varieties of Swiss Chard. We recommend the Lucullus where the rib of the leaf is to be used. When wanted as a substitute for spinach, the Yellow cutting variety. We supply either sort at: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ENDIVE

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 3 pounds to the acre.

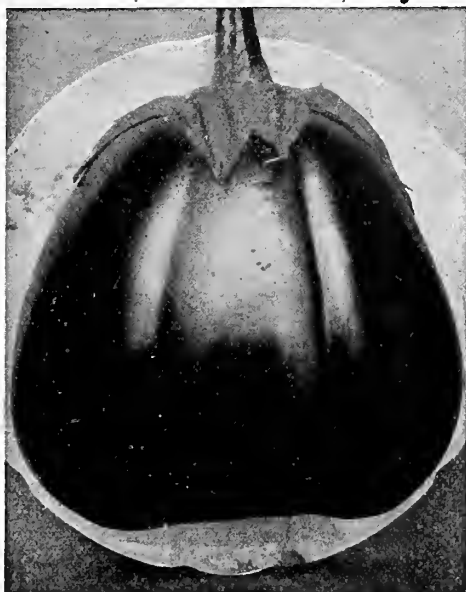
Culture.—Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within 60 days of autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for salad. Valuable for salads and highly decorative as a garnish.

Improved Green Curled.—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c postpaid.

White Curled.—The thick center leaves are a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. Does not need blanching. Large size, and always tender and crisp. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Culture.—Thrives well in any good garden soil. Sow seed in hot-bed or greenhouse in March or April, and when an inch high pot in 2 or 3-inch pots or pot out in shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Plant in open ground when danger of frost is past, in rows 2 feet apart each way. One ounce will yield 2,000 plants; ¼-pound for an acre. To prevent blight and bugs, use Bordeaux mixture, with arsenate of lead. Paris Green or Bug Death.



New York Improved Purple.

New York Improved Purple.—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely and bears long, oblong shaped fruits. We think this variety better than any other. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Black Beauty.—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly and planters will be pleased with it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

GARLIC

Used for flavoring soups, sausages, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

HERBS—Sweet, Medicinal and Pot

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Anise	10c	20c	\$0.40
Caraway	10c	20c	.35
Coriander	10c	20c	.40
Dill	10c	20c	.40
Lavender	10c	25c	.50
Marjoram, Sweet	20c	50c	1.75
Sage	20c	50c	1.75
Summer Savory	20c	50c	1.75
Thyme	20c	50c	1.75

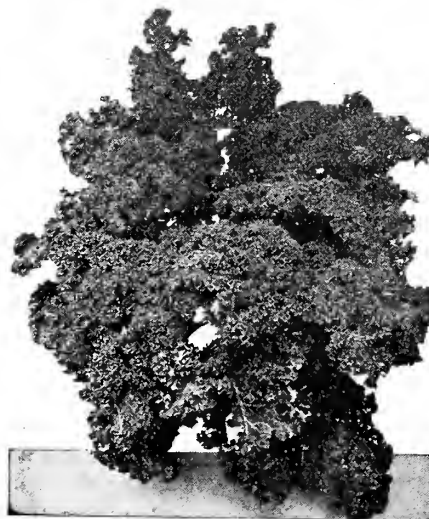
LEEK

Culture.—Similar to onions in flavor, but do not form a thick bulb. Sow as early as possible, ½-inch deep, when plants are large enough to handle transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants 6 inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach stems, or plant in trench like Celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may be sown in September and transplanted in spring. Ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

London Flag.—Sow early in spring in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 12 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants as deep as possible that the neck may be blanched. An ounce will sow 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

Culture.—Used for greens in fall, winter and spring; sown broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart from early September to middle of October; can be sown in February and March, at which time Spring or Smooth Kale is best. This is also used in fall, as it makes greens quicker than other varieties. Should be protected with straw or coarse litter in winter, so that plants can be cut throughout the season. Winter varieties can be sown at rate of 3 to 4 pounds to acre; Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at rate of 8 pounds per acre, 4 or 5 pounds in drills.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Grows about 12 inches high and spreads, under good cultivation, to 3 feet in diameter. Leaves bright green, beautifully curled, very tender. Allow to get a touch of frost before using. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

KOHL RABI



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip.

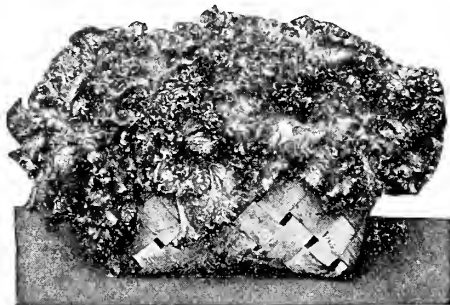
Culture.—Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, as early in spring as possible, in rows 1½ feet apart. When well established thin to 6 inches apart in row. Planting every ten days gives a succession until hot weather. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna.—Extra fine for forcing. This variety is extremely early, with small tops. Bulbs are of medium size, light green or nearly white; best quality for table when 2 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

LETTUCE

2 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 3 pounds to the acre. Forty to 50 days from seeding to maturity.

Culture.—For early outdoor culture, the seed may be planted in March or as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills 14 inches, apart, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. For the heading varieties, where large heads are desired, plants should be thinned 8 to 10 inches to row. Lettuce should be grown very rapidly; therefore the soil should be as rich as possible, by liberal manuring and thorough preparation.



Grand Rapids.

Our Big Boston Lettuce.—(40 days.) The king of main-crop head Lettuce. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. It produces immense heads, solid as cabbage; often 15 and 16 inches across and weighing enormously. A very large, robust-growing variety, rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather; slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. Outer color is of distinct apple green. Been extensively grown by our customers in almost all sections of the country, from whom we receive most gratifying reports. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Summer Cabbage.—(40 days.) A head Lettuce of remarkable quality, forming a solid, fine head of good size, and will withstand heat and drouth, making it a good late variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Prize Head.—(38 days.) Very tender leaves of dark reddish brown color, variegated with dark green. Heads other brown-leaved variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Denver Market.—(45 days.) Used either for forcing or open ground. An early variety, forming heads which are solid and of beautiful light green color, curled somewhat like Savoy Cabbage, and always crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Hanson.—(40 days.) Forms very large, firm heads, resembling Cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender; heads green outside and white inside. For outdoor culture unexcelled. It is one of the best heat-resisting sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter.—A smooth-leaved Lettuce, forming very large, compact, cabbage-like heads of thick, yellowish green leaves, the inner ones beautifully blanched, very crisp, tender and buttery. It is one of the most largely grown sorts, suitable for the home garden, as well as market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early White Self-Folding.—(Seed white.) This excellent variety, also called Trianon, forms a large light green plant with a well-folded head of very good quality. Mid-ribs are white and prominent. Inner leaves are nearly white, slightly tinged with green, and decidedly firm and sweet. Considered the most reliable of the Cos or Celery Lettuces for home garden or market gardeners' use in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

New York.—The large white heads resemble cabbage in their solidity, and frequently weigh two and three pounds each. The quality is superb, being crisp, rich and tender. It withstands the heat well, making a fine variety for all seasons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—(40 days.) An old standard, used largely for forcing and for early and late outdoor culture. Stands heat and drouth well. Leaves large, thin,



and very tender, of a light green color, slightly curled. A fine sort for all seasons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Curled Silesia.—(38 days.) Old favorite; dwarf, compact habit and quick growth, crisp golden leaves; finely curled edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00,

Grand Rapids.—(40 days.) A forcing variety of superior quality and appearance, strong grower, free from rot, keeps crisp and tender without wilting when exposed for sale longer than any other forcing Lettuce. Also desirable for sowing in open ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson.—(40 days.) A good forcing sort. White-seeded. Resembles the Black-Seeded Simpson. Early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00 postpaid.

Paris White Cos.—Grows to very large size. The inner leaves blanch readily and are of fine flavor. One of the most popular market sorts; also called White Paris Self-Folding Cos or Trianon Cos. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WATERMELON

3 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 4 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of winter wheat or winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the apple is in bloom, the seed is planted in hills 10 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure should be dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth. The cultivator should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains. Only one vine to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection. With 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first class melons.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in field after choice fruits have been selected.

Rufus Rastus.—(80 days.) Sweet, sugary, delicious flavor; a most superb Watermelon; large, more uniform shape, more prolific yielder than Kleckley Sweet. A dark green oval Melon, 24 to 30 inches in length, 12 to 16 inches in diameter, thin rind. Best for home garden, best for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Sweet Heart.—(80 days.) Early, large, oval, light green; splendid shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—(90 days.) Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and grow of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape. In Georgia this variety is one of the most highly prized of all. The rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well, and the flesh most tender, sweet, and luscious, it being a rare thing to find a melon that is not of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

WATERMELON—Cont.



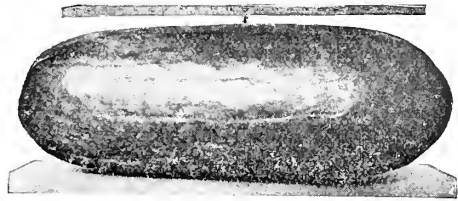
GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE

Tom Watson.—(85 days.) A new variety, destined to become a leader among Melons, because of quality and shipping excellence. There is no variety, to our knowledge, that combines both essentials as does this Melon. Most sorts of extra quality are not tough enough to ship, and most shipping Melons are too tough to excel in quality. The Tom Watson is a large, oblong Melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and weighs 50 to 60 pounds. The rind is thin, but tough, and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. The heart is large, with no core. Seeds brown, tipped white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Halbert Honey.—(85 days.) Too much cannot be said of the merits of this grand new sort for market or home purposes. Its vine is of strong, vigorous growth, and sets fruit freely. Seed white. Flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and tender; absolutely stringless. Good keeper. In size it is large to mammoth, and presents a fine appearance on the market, as well as the dining table. Seed direct from the originator. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Apple Pie Melon.—A novelty which will be appreciated in many sections of the country and especially so during seasons when apples are scarce or high in price. The vine and fruit are quite similar to a Watermelon and are easily grown on any good soil. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits, and one of the large size Melons will make as many pies as a bushel of apples. They keep fresh all winter, so that they can be used at any time, and any sur-

plus may be fed to stock. It would pay to grow them for this purpose alone, as they can be kept and fed fresh all winter. In Oklahoma, hundreds of acres are grown for stock. They leave them out all winter. A little freezing does not injure them. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c.



TOM WATSON

Kleckley Sweet.—(85 days.) This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine, and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet.—(95 days.) A very large, long Melon of fine quality, very popular in the South, where it is grown extensively for shipping. Rind firm, rather dark green, slightly striped; flesh bright red, seed white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Round Light Icing.—Fruits are small-medium, nearly round, greenish white, slightly veined or dotted with light green. Flesh is bright, light red, sweet and tender. Seed white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

Cole's Early.—(78 days.) A hardy, sure cropper; nearly round; flesh dark red; rind thin and extremely brittle; medium size; green striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Pride of Georgia.—(85 days.) Oval-shaped, striped light and dark green; flesh bright red and sweet. Excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Phinney's Early.—(80 days.) Medium size; flesh a deep red; rind thin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Florida Favorite.—(90 days.) Large, oblong; rind dark green, with stripes of lighter green. A popular variety in the South. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Citron, Red-Seeded.—For pickles and preserves only. Unpalatable in raw state. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Fordhook Early.—(80 days.) Extra early, fine quality, and large size; nearly round; skin green, flesh light red and very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Kolb's Gem.—(95 days.) Has no superior for shipping purposes. Fruit large, oval-shaped, marked with mottled; brittle; medium size; green striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

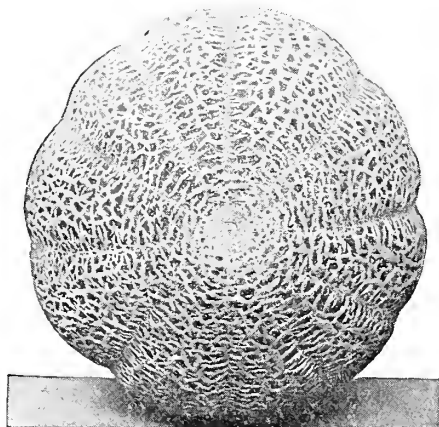
Ice Cream, or Peerless.—(90 days.) Popular for home market. Medium size, almost round; skin pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained. None better. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Harris' Earliest.—An extra early Melon of excellent quality. Fruits are exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh is bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. Vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for Northern latitudes. We have carefully observed this variety in our trials for several seasons and are convinced that it is the best first early Melon for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON

2 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 4 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Melons do best in sandy soil or sod land and the soil should be made rich. The hills can be put 4 to 6 feet apart, with 10 to 12 seeds in each hill. Plant the seeds an inch deep, when danger of frost is over thing to 4 good plants to a hill. Cultivation should be kept up as long as possible. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 hills; 2 pounds per acre. Plant in May or June.



Rocky Ford.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Rocky Ford.—(70 days.) This has become one of the most popular of small or crate Melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping Melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Netted Gem.—(70 days.) In many sections considered an improvement on the Rocky Ford because of its more perfect netting, safeguarding it against abrasion or ribs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

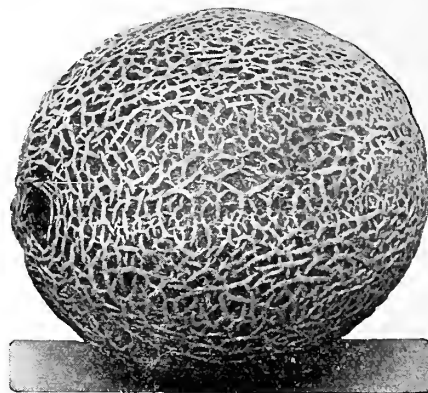
Improved Green Nutmeg.—(75 days.) A strain of the old Green Nutmeg. Fruit very rich, melting, and of exquisite flavor; flesh light green. Very productive. The original variety was a standard sort for many years, and is one of the best main-crop sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Extra Early Hackensack.—(70 days.) We offer distinct stock, very different from and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, and with very coarse netting. The skin is green slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; the flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Honey Dew.—The Melon with an appropriate name. A new member of the Melon family, propagated after seven years of experimenting. The new fruit, which is called the Honey Dew Melon, is a cross between the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and a South Sea Island fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

Hackensack.—A large, deeply netted Melon, flattened at the ends of most delicate flavor, and very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Jenny Lind.—Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits small, somewhat flattened, deeply ribbed, well netted. Flesh green and exceedingly sweet. Ripens early and on account of size is desirable as a table Melon. We know of no green fleshed Melon maturing equally early of more excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35, postpaid.



Burrell's Gem.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Burrell's Gem.—(80 days.) A truly delicious Melon for home use, or if you desire a fancy price on the market, we recommend the Burrell Gem. About same size and shape as Rocky Ford. Has rich golden yellow flesh of most delicious flavor, solid, and a most desirable shipping sort. Seed cavity very small. Melons average about 6 inches long, 4½ inches in diameter, and weigh 2¼ pounds. Shipments to Chicago, St. Louis, New York and elsewhere brought 50% more than best Rocky Fords. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Surprise.—(60 days.) This occurs with both green and orange flesh, the orange-colored variety being much superior. Very productive, of medium-sized fruits, nearly round, sometimes a little flattened. Color of skin light creamy green, flesh yellow, little netting; very sweet and fine flavor. Earlier than Tip-Top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Extra Early Osage.—(75 days.) Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round, and the netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon-colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, make this Melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Banana.—Externally it is of a creamy white or delicate straw color. The flesh (the Melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon. The quality is first rate when the Melons are thoroughly ripe. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet in length, and is very prolific. When ripe, it smells like a banana. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Casaba Musk Melon.—(140 days.) A class of late maturing Melons which do not ripen on vines in the North, but are gathered before freezing weather and stored in a cool place and brought to a warm room for ripening; can be eaten any time to Christmas, as they keep very long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Emerald Gem.—A variety of excellent quality. It is of medium size. Skin is perfectly smooth and a deep emerald green color. Flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. Peculiarly crystalline in appearance and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. Flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the Melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

Tip-Top Melon.—This Muskmelon should be planted by every gardener. Always pleases. The testimony of all is that every Melon whether large or small early or late, is a good one: sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm, but not hard fleshed, and edible to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive. Gardeners tell us that their customers soon learn to pick them out and will have no other kind. Fruit is large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed, and moderately netted. Perhaps the most productive Melon known. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

TESTED AND CERTIFIED SEEDS

MUSTARD

1 ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

Culture.—The leaves of these varieties of Mustard, as here listed, make excellent greens, of sharp pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and easily grown.



Ostrich Plume.

Ostrich Plume.—Most beautiful variety, of very superior flavor. These leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward, like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Sow in February, March or April, or during September and October. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled.—Highly esteemed in the South, where seed is sown in fall and plants used early in spring as salad. Seeds brown. Plants 2 feet high; enormous bunches. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Chinese.—A giant curled variety, with leaves double size ordinary. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

White.—Leaves are light green, mild, and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Brown or Black Mustard.—More pungent in flavor than the white. Seed black. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches in greenhouses, or in sheds wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up during the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent it from heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but this may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers and pounding down each with the back of a spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of spawn 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fill up the hole with compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself from the bed. Spread a layer of soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of 100 degrees. One brick to a bed 6 feet square.

American Pure Mushroom Spawn.—Write for prices.

NASTURTIUM

Culture.—Nasturtiums are useful for furnishing tender seed-pod which make delicious pickles. Seeds for pickling should be gathered while green and with portion of stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; cover them with cider vinegar brought to the boil and is still warm, to keep for winter use.

Dwarf Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Tall Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Culture.—Okra is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country and the demand is getting bigger and bigger all the time. The young, tender pods are used mainly in soups and stews, although they are excellent when boiled and served hot or cold as a salad. Some persons may not enjoy the flavor of Okra at first, but after eating it a few times a taste for it is naturally acquired. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds to the acre. Three-foot rows are good, planting the seed 3 to 4 inches apart to allow space for the development of the stem.



Improved Dwarf.

Mammoth Long-Podded Okra.—This is a distinct variety and is largely cultivated for shipping purposes. Very productive, pods starting to shoot out within three or four inches from bottom of stalk, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of 5 to 6 feet. Pods are of an intensely dark green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Are slim and do not harden as is usually the case with other slender sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Improved Dwarf.—An early variety; pods short, but very numerous. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

White Velvet.—Pods large, white, smooth, superior quality, an excellent bearer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

ONION

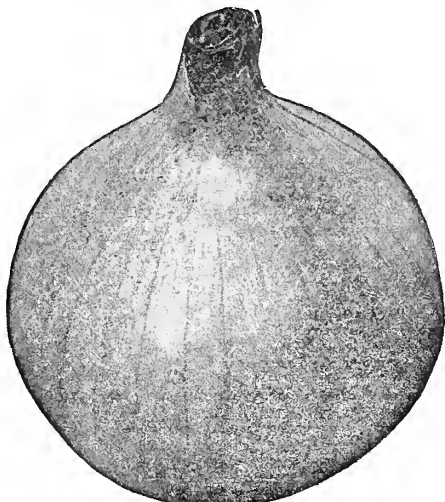
Onion-growers who use large quantities of seed should write for special prices.

Culture.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. To grow large onions from seed, sow 5 pounds to the acre; to grow small sets, 60 to 70 pounds to the acre will be required.

Raising a crop of onions requires too much labor and expense to run the risk of planting anything but reliable seed. There is no other vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts so great an influence. Fully realizing the importance of good seed, we have made quality our first consideration in the growing and marketing of Onion seed. Our stock is all home-grown, from choice selected blubs, and is the best that can be produced. We guarantee every pound of Onion seed to be new seed of high germination. Our seed is all tested and we know it will grow and give satisfaction. It would be folly to send you poor seed. The risk is too great to take chances on cheap, poor seed. Buy our seed and get the best.

Our prices are attractive and our seed is the best strain, guaranteed to grow.

ONION—Cont.



Prizetaker.

Prizetaker.—(90 days.) This is beyond question the handsomest Onion grown. Yellow or straw color, flesh white, of enormous size, in many cases weighing from 3 to 3½ pounds. Very hardy and a good keeper. Flavor sweet, very mild and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—(100 days.) A very handsome, round American variety of large size; very fine and mild; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

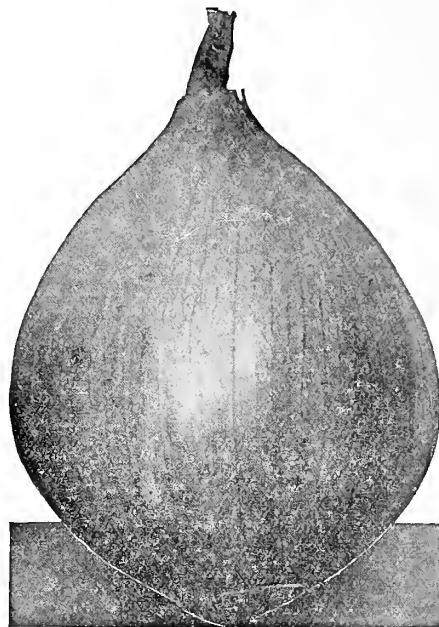
Southport White Globe.—(100 days.) One of the most beautiful Onions grown, being of symmetrical globe shape, with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. It grows to a large size, averaging 7½ to 9 inches in circumference, and is solid and heavy. The flesh is purest white, close and fine-grained, mild, and of moderate flavor. It is a heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and so thoroughly that the Onions keep nearly as well as the Red and Yellow varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The standard variety throughout the West, as they are the most hardy, and an immense crop can be raised when more tender varieties are not profitable. One of the best winter keepers. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues to grow throughout the season, consequently making very large Onions. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. Our seed of this variety is extra select and can not be excelled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe.—(110 days.) The true Southport Onions are very handsome globes of superior quality. They are excellent keepers, uniform in size and form, and command higher market prices than any other kind. We highly recommend the Yellow Globe. It ripens a little earlier than the Red, grows to an average size of 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and has all the good qualities mentioned above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Southport Red Globe.—(100 days.) The handsomest of all the Red Onions; large, solid, and of perfect shape. Red Globe is the latest of the Southport Onions, ripening from a week to ten days after the Yellows. The bulbs are uniform, of a rich red color, ripen evenly, and yield the largest percentage of marketable Onions. They ripen down hard and solid, keep well, and their beautiful appearance insures a ready market. Southport Red Globe will yield a heavier crop than either the Yellow or White Globe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin.—A large flat White Onion of mild and pleasant flavor, hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Yellow Globe.

Australian Brown.—A long keeper; early, a fine cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ONION SETS

Culture.—To raise Onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills using 40 to 60 pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets, but will not be of the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land, they will be necky or bottle-shaped. Onion seed sown for sets may be planted somewhat later than if a crop of large bulbs is desired.

Red Bottom Sets.—Treated precisely as top Onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. Lb., 20c, postpaid; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

Yellow Bottom Sets.—Like the preceding, except in color. Lb., 20c, postpaid; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

White Silverskin.—Produce beautiful White Onions early in the season. Lb., 25c, postpaid; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

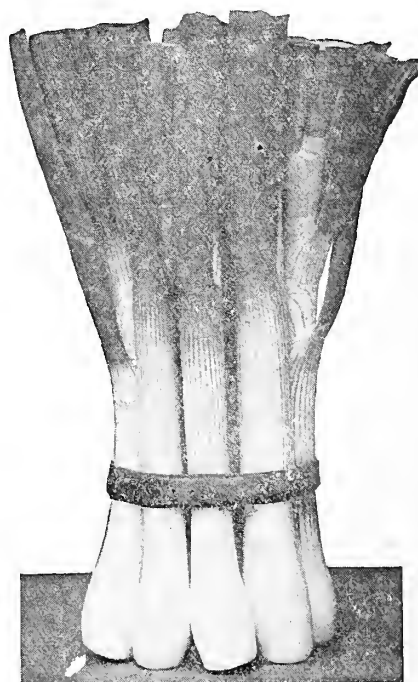
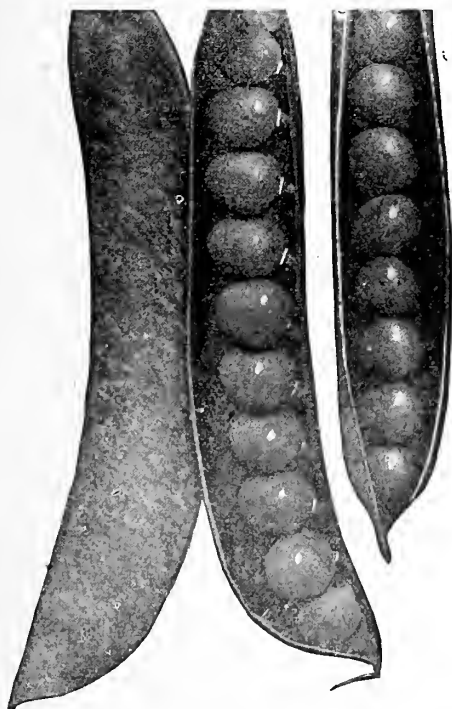


Table Onions.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Sow as early as possible a few of some of the early varieties in warm sandy soil. The seed can be sown in rows in a very satisfactory way. It is best to sow in an open way with a hoe, the full width of it, and broadcast the seed thinly in the bottom. Later plantings should be of the wrinkled varieties; they are better yielders, sweeter, and very highly flavored. A pint will sow a row of 50 feet. Use from 1½ to 1¾ bushels to the acre, making rows from 2½ to 3 feet apart. Ground should be cultivated about every two weeks, keeping weeds and grass free from same. Early varieties will mature in about 50 or 60 days, later varieties in about 70 to 85 days.



Prosperity.

Alaska.—(45 days.) Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First-and-Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening, and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once; an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

Delicia.—(52 days.) Vine is of vigorous, robust growth, about 2 feet high, heavy stemmed, luxuriant healthy foliage; bears large, handsome pods of luscious Peas, and although it commences bearing so early, it continues for a long time. Peas also remain sweet and tender for some time after they are fit to pick. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior.—(53 days.) Fifteen inches. Dwarf Wrinkled Pea. The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and it is all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large Peas, which are unusually sweet. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

First-and-Best.—(47 days.) A round-seeded Pea that can be sown when frost is barely out of ground, before it is safe to sow wrinkled-seeded sorts. This, with its quick growth and maturity, renders it the earliest Pea on record. Unequaled for general excellence, yield, size of pod, and regularity. It is 2½ feet high. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Prosperity.—(58 days.) This Pea is not only large and of best quality, but nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth Peas. Vine grows about 30 inches. Pods are a light green color and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as Telephone and as well filled; 8 to 10 in a pod. The Peas are fine table quality, and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand Pea. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

MAIN-CROP VARIETIES

Everbearing.—(60 days.) A green-seeded, wrinkled, slightly flattened variety. Height about 2 feet. Very hardy, a vigorous grower and an enormous cropper. Pods and Peas of large size and superior quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Abundance.—(60 days.) Three feet. A deservedly popular variety, branching from the bottom and bearing abundantly roundish pods 3 to 3½ inches long, filled with six or eight large wrinkled Peas of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Horsford's Market.—(58 days.) Two feet. A grand wrinkled Pea, noted for its uniform growth and prodigious yield. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Bliss' American Wonder.—(55 days.) The earliest of the wrinkled Peas and best for family use. Very dwarf, 9 inches high, and remarkably productive; well-filled pods; flavor unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

McLean's Little Gem.—(58 days. Eighteen inches. A few days later than First-and-Best. Matures in eight



EVERBEARING PEAS

weeks. When in a green state, the Peas are sweet and delicious. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Champion of England.—(62 days.) We offer a select strain of this grand old favorite, too well known to require extended description. It is a main crop and late variety of vigorous growth, about 5 feet high. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Telephone.—Large-podded variety of Pea for general crop. Vines are very strong in growth and average 18 to 20 pods per stalk. The pods are of large size, containing 6 to 7 Peas each, which are a pale green color and of delicious flavor. Height, 3½ feet. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Stratagem.—Vines strong, vigorous and covered with immense pods, many measure 5 inches in length and contain 10 fine large, richly flavored, uniform wrinkled Peas. Peas are dark greenish color, and are tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Black Eye Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about 5 feet high; pods large, a prolific bearer, and one of the very best Marrow-fat sorts. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

White Marrowfat.—(65 days.) A favorite sort. Five feet. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

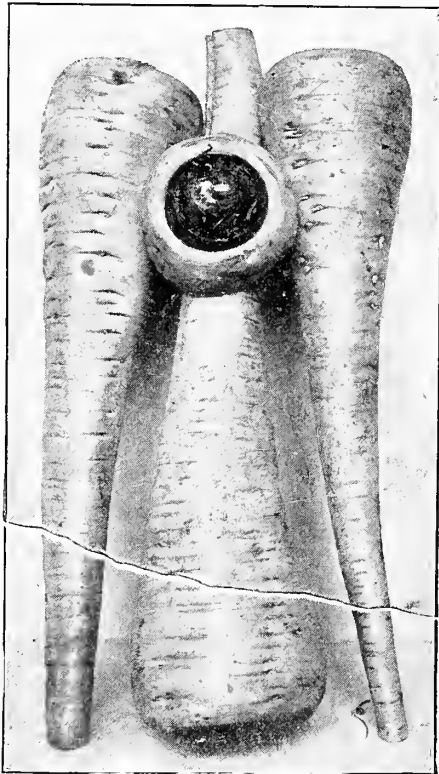
Sugar, or Edible-Podded.—When cooked, they are equal to the best snap Beans. Being hardy, can be planted early in spring. Of strong, upright habit, growing about 12 to 15 inches high. The pods are gathered while young and boiled whole. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Canada Field Peas.—For dairy cows and hogs they are equal to corn and six weeks earlier. Should be sown early in April with Oats, using 2 bushels of Oats and 2 bushels of Peas per acre. Peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then sow and harrow in the Oats. Ready to cut in July. As fertilizer, they come next to Clover and will grow on land that will not produce Clover. Prices on application.

PARSNIP

1 ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds will sow an acre in drills.

Culture.—Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make roots coarse and ill-shaped. As seed is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, thin the plants to 6 inches apart in row.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Improved Table Guernsey.—A greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of the Guernsey Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. A very heavy cropper. Roots are smooth, with a deep hollow crown and a small top. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, and of excellent quality; cooks evenly, center being as fine, soft, even quality as outside portion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Improved Hollow Crown.—This greatly improved strain is about the same shape as the old sort, but smoother and of more even quality; fine grained and excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

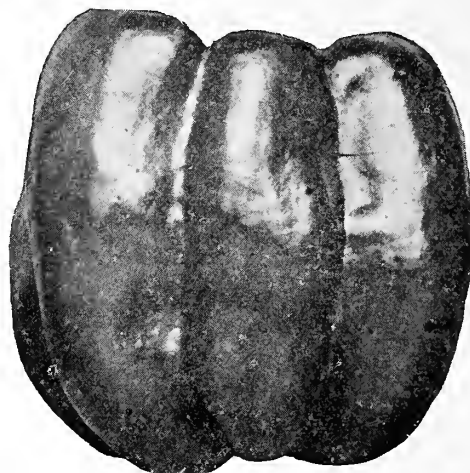
PEPPER

Culture.—Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in hot-bed, greenhouse or warm window, in March or April. After all danger of frost, set out in open ground. A warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of rotted manure plowed under. Set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate frequently throughout the season to keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound to transplant for an acre.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—Early and mild; a favorite for pickling; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Chinese Giant.—The largest red variety. Early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a Pepper. Its enormous size will cause it to sell most rapidly. Monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form, and of brilliant, glossy scarlet. Grow 4 to 5 inches broad at top and are of equal length. Flesh is extremely mild and unusually thick; makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne.—Cone-shaped red pods. Used for sauce and pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Bull Nose Pepper.

Ruby King.—Large and handsome. Mild flavor. Ruby red color. Can be sliced for salad or for stuffing or minced pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Red Chili.—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright rich red pods are about 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Perfection.—Of the Pimento type; sweet and large; deep green; when ripe, deep scarlet. Meat thicker than other varieties. Outyields all others. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

PARSLEY

Culture.—Is easily grown, only it takes several weeks to come up, hence ground where it is sown is often covered with weeds or dug over with the belief that seed is no good. Seed may be soaked several hours in warm water before sowing, which hastens germination. Sow early in spring in rows a foot apart. Can be used to border beds, making a pretty effect. One ounce will sow a 150-foot row. Plants can be taken up in fall and put in pots or boxes in a sunny window, and will continue to furnish leaves throughout the winter.

Double Curled.—An excellent variety for garnishing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Champion Moss Curled.—Leaves beautifully curled and mossy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

PEANUTS

Culture.—The Peanut is worthy of cultivation in the South, where in many cases it will be found more profitable than cotton. The Peanut is a soil-builder and renovator. If included in crop rotation and properly handled, Peanuts are not exhaustive of soil fertility. Tops of Peanuts make fine hay, while the roots furnish rich food for man and stock. The best soil is a sandy, loamy nature, which has a red clay subsoil, as this indicates lime, essential for this plant. Yield 40 to 100 bushels to the acre, according to how well the crop is managed. Peanuts should be shelled before planting, but can be planted in the hull 16 to 18 inches apart. Should be planted from March to June, in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet apart, dropping nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover 1 or 2 inches. Cultivate 3 or 4 times with cultivator, so as to loosen earth and keep down weeds. When they mature, pull them up, turning roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured in 24 hours. Requires two bushels in hull to plant an acre.

Tennessee Red.—(28 pounds to the bushel.) Small-podded variety; similar to Spanish, except that the pods are longer, sometimes containing 5 to 6 peas crowded together; peas dull red in color. This variety is well adapted to stock-feeding, but does not sell on the market, owing to the color and quality of the peas. Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

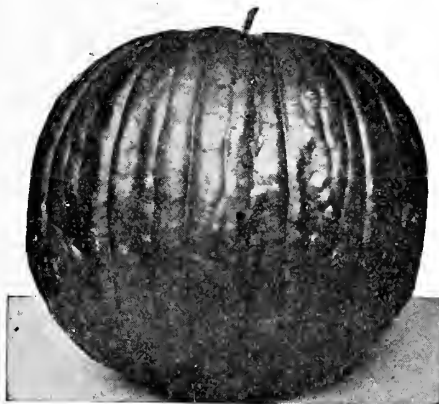
Mammoth Jumbo.—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

PEANUTS—Cont.

Spanish Peanut.—In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. This variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and two tons of hay per acre. 28 pounds to the bushel. Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid.

PUMPKIN

Culture.—Pumpkins will grow almost anywhere, but rejoice in rich soil. In many varieties the size and weight depend almost wholly on culture and fertility of the land. Many Pumpkins are exceptionally good for pies; other sorts are fit only for feeding livestock. Plant in hills 8x8 feet. Use ¼-pound for 75 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Put seed in ground in May or June. Fight bugs with Bug Death, Slug Shot or air-slacked lime.



Connecticut Field.

Connecticut Field.—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn. Is largely used for stock-feeding. A deep rich yellow color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

Cushaw.—A prolific variety; large size, frequently weighing 60 pounds and over; color, white striped and mottled with green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

New England Pie.—Variety is small, but of excellent quality for pies. Fruits are deep orange, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. The flesh is rich deep yellow, fine-grained; very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth.—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Fruit is either long or round, but generally flattened at both ends; skin pale green; marked with deeper bands and marbling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Pear-shaped medium-sized Pumpkins, slightly ribbed, or creamy white color and excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Small Sugar.—Small, round, yellow Pumpkins of excellent quality. An abundant yielder, 8 to 10 fruits often growing on one vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.—Very early; large-sized Pumpkins, often measuring 15 inches across top, flat like a cheese and very productive. It is an excellent keeper and is of the finest flavor. Splendid for the table as well as for stock-feeding; also largely used for canning. The skin is orange red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Japanese Pie.—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine-grained, dry, and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Yellow.—Most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pies. Grows to a large size and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep, rich yellow, fine-grained, and highly flavored. Is often planted with corn. It is known also as Field Pumpkin. Write for prices.

Write for special quantity prices.

SEED POTATOES—NORTHERN GROWN

Culture.—To secure best results in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels of potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows.



Irish Cobbler.

Irish Cobbler.—This is a most excellent early variety, maturing good size tubers seven weeks from the time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small Potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clear and smooth; flesh is pure white and excellent quality, always cooking mealy.

Bliss' Triumph.—Earliest Potato in existence. A handsome variety and wonderfully productive. Tubers are not large, but a fine medium size for early use, round as a ball, and a beautiful color. For several years it has been the most popular variety in the South. Not desirable for main crop.

Early Rose.—Great improvement on the old-time Early Rose. A long, red Potato, about ten days later than Triumph. Does better on poor land than most sorts.

POTATOES—Cont.

Early Ohio (Red River Stock).—Especial attention is called to this strain of Ohios for market purposes. Of good average size, strictly pure, smooth, and free from scab and rot, and outyields other early sorts. It is an especial favorite with marketmen, and the most profitable Potato they can grow. Excellent keepers.

Burbank.—A very good late variety, fully a month later than the Triumph. It sets heavily and yields a big crop on good land. We do not recommend the planting of this variety on poor soil. We have the genuine seed. procured from a most responsible grower.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We shall be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

Our Seed Potatoes are hand-picked, high-grade, Northern-grown stock, true to name. Every potato-grower knows that Northern seed is absolutely necessary to plant in this climate to insure early maturity and increased yield.

SWEET POTATO SEEDS AND PLANTS

Southern Queen.—Very smooth, the tubers having no veins, or very few. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

California Yam.—Earliest variety; very productive, yielding as many as 300 barrels per acre on alluvial land. Skin dull white or yellow; flesh white, dry and mealy. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Pumpkin Yam.—Excellent in quality and productiveness. Skin and flesh yellow and sweet. Best for home use. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

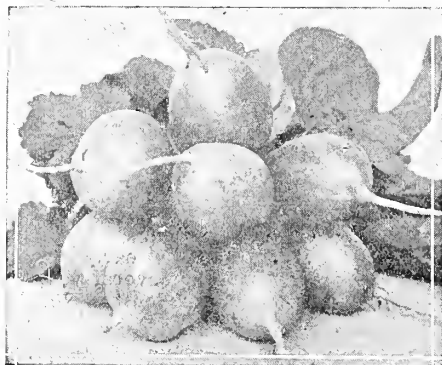
Sweet Potato Plants.—Bunch Yam, Bunch Yellow Yam, Early Jersey, Nancy Hall, Red Brazilian, Yellow Yam, and Porto Rico. Write for prices.

RADISH

6 ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row; 6 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Sow in ground well enriched with rotted manure. Quality depends on quickness of growth. The proper temperature is 40 to 65 degrees. Good ventilation is necessary, if grown under glass. Sow seed ½-inch deep in the early spring, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; for a succession, sow every 10 days. Cultivate frequently. One ounce to 100 feet of drill or 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Thin to 1 inch apart for small varieties and 3 to 4 inches for the large varieties. Radishes will mature in from 3 to 5 weeks.

The New Ponderosa.—(18 days.) Combines extreme earliness with colossal size. Stock extremely hardy for first outdoor planting, and last of February is not too early to sow this one. Flesh firm, juicy and tender. Double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to 5 and often 6 inches in circumference weighing up to 1 ounce per bulb, or about four times the weight of similar sorts; but, notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow or pithy; the flesh remaining sparkling white, solid, crisp, and juicy and



Scarlet Globe.

of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright deep crimson of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open-ground culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Icicle.

White Strasburg.—(30 days.) Of handsome, oblong, tapering shape. Both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle, and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining crispness even when old and large. Excellent for summer use, and withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Ayres Scarlet Globe.—Twenty days to maturity. A small-leaved variety, well adapted to forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored; early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Sparkler.—A splendid Radish of same type as Scarlet Turnip White Tip, but larger and showing more white, the lower portion being white and upper part deep scarlet. This Radish is not only very showy, but of very finest quality, and sure to become popular with private gardeners as well as growers for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet.—(35 days.) More largely used perhaps than any other for outdoor planting. Six to 8 inches in length, and possessing all qualities of a fine Radish. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Icicle.—(30 days.) The finest, most delicate, and tenderest of pure white Radishes. About 6 inches in length, clear transparent white, crisp, and tender; very attractive on the table and also for the market; ready to pull three weeks after sowing; may be sown as early in spring as soil can be prepared. Remains tender and free from pith for longer period than any other sorts; attractive in appearance and extremely early. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.—(25 days.) One of the finest and most popular of the long Radishes, growing 6 to 8 inches in length, beautiful in shape; skin and flesh pure white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

French Breakfast.—(25 days.) A small, handsome variety of very quick growth; ½-inch in diameter and 2 inches long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

RADISH—Cont.

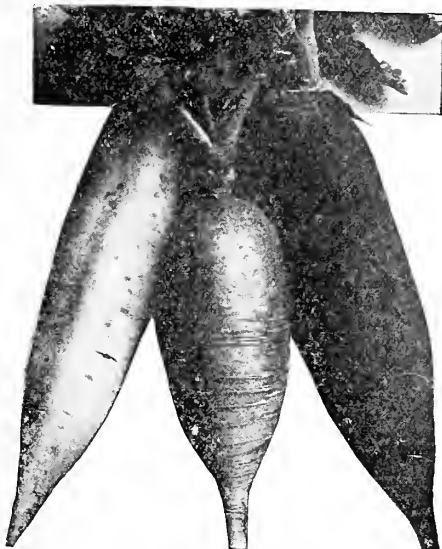


Long Bright Scarlet.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip.—(20 days.) A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top; of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of very general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped.—(18 days.) A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Scarlet Turnip variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet.—(25 days) Same form as Long Scarlet, but only half as long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

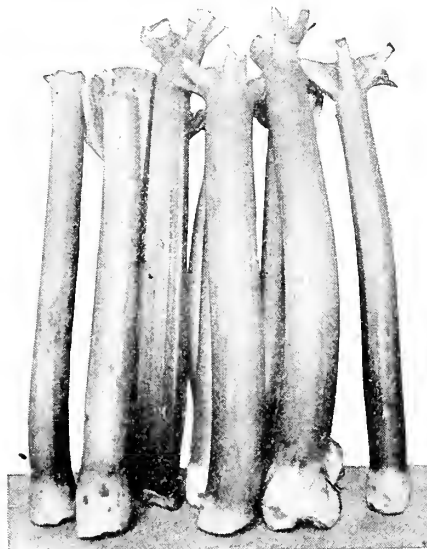


Winter Radish.

Winter Radishes—		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Long White Spanish	.....	10c	15c	35c
Long Black Spanish	.....	10c	15c	35c
Round Black Spanish	.....	10c	15c	35c
Rose China	.....	10c	15c	35c
California Mammoth White	.....	10c	15c	35c
Rose Turnip Radish	.....	10c	15c	35c

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT

Culture.—This is of hardy growth everywhere and one of the first sauce and pie plants of early spring. It is sown either from seeds or propagation of the roots. The soil for Rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart, and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.



Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria.—This is one of the newer varieties, and in some locations is very popular, being a bright pink. A splendid variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Linnaeus.—Large and tender. The very finest of all. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Prices on application.

RUTABAGAS

Culture.—Rutabagas, Swedish or Russian Turnips, are extensively grown for a farm crop. The roots are close-grained, hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury if preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter. Rutabagas are superior to any other vegetable root grown for cattle, horses and sheep. The animals thrive and fatten on rutabagas, carrots and mangels fed in combination with hay.

American Purple Top.—A very large, globe-shaped Rutabaga, yellow with purple top. Hardy, vigorous-growing variety of excellent quality for the table and one of the best for stock feed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Skirving's Purple Top.—An old, well-known variety; grows to a large size; very productive and good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

White Swede, or Russian.—A large, white, globe-shaped Rutabaga. Flesh fine quality, sweet and tender. Excellent for the table. Can be grown to a large size if wanted for stock feed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

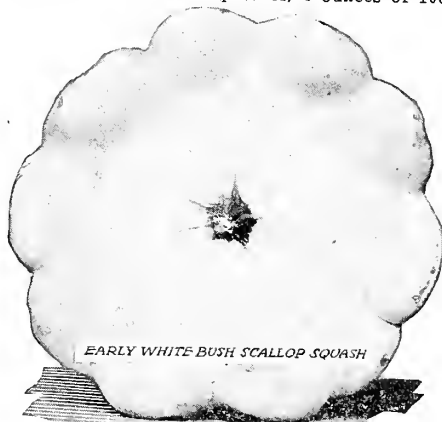
Culture.—Soil and culture should be the same as for Parsnips, taking pains to make sowings as early as practicable each spring. Salsify is boiled like Parsnips or Carrots, or is half-boiled and grated, then made into balls which are dipped into batter and fried like oysters. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 3 inches in the row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old sort, and in every way preferable. Much valued by market gardeners, as it grows stronger and is less inclined to branch. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SQUASH

1 ounce of early varieties will plant about 40 hills; 1 ounce of late varieties will plant about 20 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to acre.

Culture.—About the same as Melons. Make the ground very rich. A good sandy loam is best. The Squashes are all tender, and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills for the bush Squashes and 8x8 feet or more for the running varieties. Four plants to the hill; 3 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre. For summer Squashes estimate 2 ounces to 100 hills; for winter Squashes, 4 ounces of 100 hills.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

Mammoth White Bush Scallop.—This variety is about twice the size of the White Bush Scallop and much whiter and handsomer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck.—This variety of Summer Crookneck, we find, grows twice as large as the common sort, averaging from 5 to 6 pounds in weight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

The Grand Squash, Delicia Hubbard.—A culinary joy. A Delicia pie or baked Delicia is a very toothsome morsel. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



WINTER VARIETIES

Warty Hubbard Squash.—This variety is a great favorite with the marketmen. It is very striking in appearance and has been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens. It crops heavily. Our crop last season was at the rate of 10 tons per acre. It grows to nearly double the average size of the common Hubbard. Our strain was obtained from a market gardener famous for his warty Hubbards. It sells in the market better than those having smooth shells. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Large Winter Crookneck.—Standard sort; best keeper; coarse-grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Old Fashioned Banana.—Immense size, true strain. We have taken great pains to secure this strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Fordhook.—Fine grain; very sweet and productive; can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SPINACH

1 ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ pounds to the acre.

Culture.—For early spring use, sow seed in August or September in rich soil. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw or soft hay. In the spring, when dry, remove litter and plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow seed 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. For a succession, sow every two weeks from April to June. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills, 15 to 18 pounds broadcast.



Savoy.

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared.

Giant Thick-Leaved.—An early variety; very hardy and of good quality. Large, round leaves, nearly smooth, of dark green color; favorite with market gardeners. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00 postpaid.

Victoria.—Large, very dark green leaves, slightly crimped. In good condition for market for a long time. A newer variety that is very popular with the truckers. Planted extensively in South. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-Leaved.—Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

New Zealand.—A different type of Spinach, suitable for use during the hot weather. Plants grow to a large size, producing an abundance of leaves, tender and of good quality. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

TURNIP

1 ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ pounds to the acre.

Culture.—The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. They should not be fed, however, in large quantities to milk cows, or the flavor of the milk will be disagreeably affected. We recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative for stock feeding as well as for table use when the roots are comparatively small. These wholesome vegetables are very easily affected in their form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. The Turnip plant is distinguished from the Rutabaga by its rougher leaves, the root usually matures earlier and is smoother. For summer use, sow early in spring in light rich or new soil, in drills 1½ to 2 feet apart, according to the size of the variety, and cover ½-inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds, so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in tough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early, so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. In the Middle and Western States, sow for fall and main crop from the middle of June to the first of August and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture; good results from broadcast sowing are often obtained on new and burned-over land where the weeds are not likely to be troublesome.

TURNIPS—Cont.



Purple Top White Globe.

Purple Top White Globe.—(65 days.) Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive. A much heavier producer than the preceding. We confidently recommend it. No sort is its superior. Will produce more tons to the acre than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—(45 days.) Earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. Bulb is flat, medium sized, quite smooth, with purple top; flesh white, hard and finest quality. An extra good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Cow-Horn.—A delicate and good flavored sort, and in favor both in the market and family garden. A distinct feature is its rapid growth. Is pure white, except a dash of green at crown, and is long like the carrot and crooked, hence its name. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan.—(45 days.) Similar to preceding, except skin is pure white, making it desirable for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch, or White Strap Leaved.—(50 days.) Standard variety; good size; white, small top, few leaves; very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Purple Top (Strap Leaved).—(55 days.) The standard for this section. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good-sized, small top, few leaves. Flesh very fine-grained; flavor good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Yellow Globe.—A round, smooth, light yellow Turnip of medium size. The flesh is crisp, firm, and of very good quality for the table or for stock-feeding. The roots are in best condition for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This sort keeps well and is a good cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

TOMATOES

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-bed or in shallow boxes in the house from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes or cold-frames, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness.

Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, the plants are usually set from 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the vigor of the variety.

To insure best results in respect to early ripening, as well as the amount and perfection of fruit, it is advisable to train up and trim the vines, especially if the patch is rather small. When the plants have been properly started and are 6 to 10 inches high, they will begin to throw out branches. Select the largest and most vigorous of these and pinch off all others except this one and the main stem. Care must be exercised not to pinch off the fruiting branches, which as they appear can be distinguished by the buds that are formed very early. In a short time these two remaining branches will become equally vigorous, and as ordinary varieties will grow 4 to 6 feet high during the season, they should be securely tied at intervals of about 10 inches to a long stake, preferably 2 inches square, which has been securely set in near the root of the vine.

Fruit will set to almost any height desired if all side branches are kept trimmed off at intervals of a week. By such a method of training and trimming the fruits are kept clear from the ground and with free access of sunlight they ripen much earlier; the vitality, otherwise exhausted in superfluous branches and leaves, is utilized in forming fruits of largest size, greatest perfection of shape and best quality. For cultural directions, see books listed on inside of back cover.

Culture.—This vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

Beauty, Improved Strain.—A standard variety for many years, and is still the favorite main crop Tomato with market gardeners. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid Tomato for either home garden or for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

The New Stone.—The Tomato for the main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet, stem set high, core small and shallow, so that little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone for market or home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone.—(100 days.) Fruit like Improved Stone. The strong upright growth allows very close planting. The plants may be set 18 by 24 inches apart and yet produce an abundant crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Matchless.—(100 days.) A large, bright red Tomato; very popular in the East. Fruit is large, smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh is of a rich red color and fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Truckers' Favorite.—(90 days.) Purple-fruited, excellent quality, good size, maintained until late fall. Fruits are smooth, solid, and flesh is finest color. Unexcelled for slicing or cooking. Plants thrifty, free from rust or blight, and bear until killed by frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Acme.—(100 days.) An old-time popular variety, having at all times given entire satisfaction. Round, smooth, purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

TOMATOES—Cont.



Improved New Stone.

John Baer.—Largest fruited, smoothest and finest in quality of the extra early Tomatoes. Vines short, vigorous and enormously productive. They ripen a larger crop in the early part of fruiting season than any other extra early variety. Fruits globular, uniform and smooth; free from wrinkled, cracked fruits. Color is a bright scarlet. Fruits have no hard core; small seed cells, and practically all meat of mild and sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Early Detroit.—The largest and best of the early purplish-pink Tomatoes. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Fruits are smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and excellent quality. Early Detroit is one of the most valuable shipping Tomatoes for home garden and near markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Kansas Standard Tomato.—One of the best tree Tomatoes grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Sparks' Earliana.—(90 days.) Fruit of large size, handsome shape and color; in solidity and quality equal to any; has proven very remunerative to growers for market; grows in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits; ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Favorite (Livingston's).—Ripens evenly and early; very prolific; good flavor; few seeds; flesh sound. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Bonny Best.—An early and productive variety. Fruits are round, somewhat flattened at stem end, and are produced in abundance. The color is scarlet, and it is a good forcing Tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Golden Queen (Queen of the Yellows).—(100 days.) Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. This Tomato should be grown in every home garden. Its flavor is better and more delicate than that of the red varieties, the flesh finer-grained and very tender. Try it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Crine's June Pink.—(90 days.) A purple-pink selection from Earliana. The fruit is smooth and the plant a good yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Ponderosa.—(120 days.) Purplish-pink Tomato of the largest size. Very meaty, few seeds, and free from acid. Ripens mid-season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.



DWARF CHAMPION

Dwarf Champion.—Sometimes sold as the "Tree Tomato." A second early or main crop, purplish pink variety; desirable where garden space is limited. Vines are about 2 feet high, vigorous, upright, compact. Fruits medium-sized, smooth and of very good quality. Our stock is a superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Peach.—For preserving or table decoration; fruits resemble a peach in shape and size and the color is light terra cotta red with a delicate bloom. Flesh is tender and good flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

Very delicious for preserving. Vines immensely productive.

Red Pear.—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruits bright red, distinctly pear-shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true small pear-shaped. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Pear.—Fruits similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear, yellow color, and quite distinct from the variety sometimes sold under this name. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Plum.—Fruits plum-shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and finely flavored. Esteemed for preserves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Red Cherry.—Fruits small, about ½-inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Cherry.—Differs from Red Cherry in color only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Husk, or Ground Cherry.—Very sweet, mild flavor; used for preserves. Vines low and spreading. Fruits small, about ½-inch in diameter, enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Early Cabbage Plants.—For delivery in April and May.

Sweet Potato Plants.—All the leading varieties.

Tomato Plants.—Ready in May and June.

FIELD SEEDS

BRYSON AYRES FIELD SEEDS

ARE
TESTED AND CERTIFIED
RECLEANED
FIELD SEEDS—GRASS—FORAGE—HAY

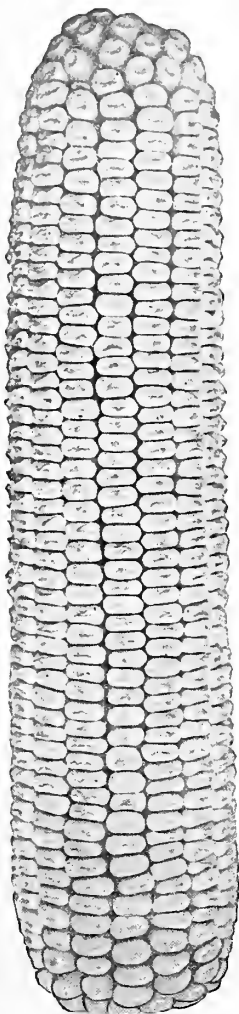
At the time this Catalog goes to press prices are so unsettled that it is impossible to print all of them.

Write Us for Prices

Always Buy THE BEST

SEED CORN

We have been able to secure Seed Corn of excellent quality, and the test shows high germination. We will be able to furnish the following varieties of good quality until our stock is exhausted. Prices subject to change without notice.



Iowa Silver Mine.

SELECTED SEED CORN

HAND-PICKED, NUBBED, AND GRADED

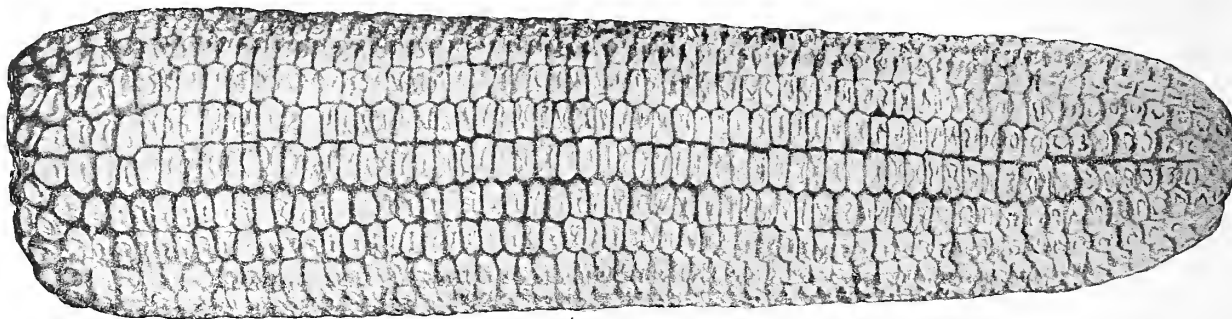
Improved Golden Beauty.—(110 days.) We know of no other variety that will give better satisfaction than the big, handsome Golden Beauty. It is the largest-grained Dent Corn in cultivation. Ear is perfect in shape, with 10 to 14 rows of golden yellow grains; cob small, and is sure to please every farmer who grows it. The heaviest cropper we have handled. Prices on application.

Reid's Yellow Dent.—(110 days.) Thoroughbred, pedigree, carefully selected stock. During the past five or six years this variety has come rapidly to the front and now occupies a prominent position in all lists. It is of handsome shape and color, and largely grown for exhibiting at fairs, Corn shows, and is used in many Corn schools as a standard for judging. We have selected the choicest ears, so that we are sure our seed cannot fail to please the most particular. Handsome yellow color, smooth, deep-grained, and kernels packed very closely on cob, giving it an appearance of great solidity. Matures in about 115 days. Prices on application.

Iowa Silver Mine.—Iowa Silver Mine is standard. It is well and favorably known. A remarkable drouth-resister, and under adverse conditions seems to pull through and make a crop where other varieties fail. Silver Mine is deep-grained, pure white, rough-topped, with a small white cob. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears; well filled out at butt and tip. This Corn is a drouth-resister, maturing in hot climates where early drouths are frequent. Stalks medium height, very leafy, with broad blades, frequently bearing two ears weighing 1 to 1½ pounds each. Iowa Silver Mine has taken as many sweepstakes and first premiums as any Corn. The pure-bred Silver Mine is a safe crop anywhere in the Corn belt and in all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Matures in 100 days.

Iowa Gold Mine.—Is not a large Corn, but the best thing we know of for medium early. We offer the pure strain Gold Mine, and recommend it. With the expert Corn farmers, Gold Mine is known as medium early—between the 110-day and the extra early sorts that mature in 85 days. It is, however, a great producer and sure cropper. Ears are medium and symmetrical. Color, bright golden yellow. The grain is deep and the cob is small; for this reason it dries out quickly, producing 62 to 63 pounds of shelled corn to 70 pounds of ears. Stalks make excellent silage or fodder. Iowa Gold Mine will grow in nearly every State and is specially recommended for the Western Corn Belt. Throughout the Eastern States, where climate does not demand an extra early variety, it is very popular. Tried all over the South with nothing but best results.

SEED CORN—Cont.



Boone County White.

Bloody Butcher.—Color deep cherry-red with white cap, generally 14 rows of pure red, white cap Corn on a small cob. Long slender ears, 8 to 10 inches. Stalks medium height, fairly heavy, grains always dented and sometimes rough. As White Cap Red Butcher will mature in 90 days, it is planted for husking crop throughout the North Corn Belt as far up as St. Paul, Minn. The same conditions exist throughout the Middle West and on east to New York and the New England States. Finds many friends for late planting in Iowa, Illinois and Eastern Nebraska. Great favorite in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for early feeding. Matures in 85 to 90 days.

Hickory King.—(70 days.) An old-time variety, especially fine for milling purposes. Smallest cob, compared with size of the ear, of any Corn. Yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field Corn. A single grain will cover the end of the cob when broken in half. Shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled Corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Prices on application.

Early June Giant Fodder Corn.—Unequaled in yield and unsurpassed in quality. A quick grower, tall, short-jointed, producing an abundance of leaves and rich, juicy, sugary stalk. It is the best milk-producer of all the field ensilage Corns, being almost as sweet and tender as Sugar Corn. Prices on application.

Improved Leaming.—(90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, and quality. The ears are large and of an orange-yellow color, and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easily. Prices on application.

Champion White Pearl.—An extra early pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. The grains are extra deep and wide, two of which will more than span the cob, which is small; also largely used for roasting-ears. Prices on application.

Imperial St. Charles Red-Cob White.—Pure white Corn with red cob, ears large, moderately rough, deep grain. Stalks grow leafy and heavy and will produce enormous yields of Corn for husking crop or for silage. It is a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, best adapted to the Southern States for a husking corn and is in great demand in the Eastern and Northern States for ensilage and fodder purposes.

Boone County White.—(110 to 120 days.) A very large white Corn, something like Silver Mine, but larger and later in maturing. It is a native standard variety in Illinois. Boone County is peculiarly suited to all the Southern States, as it ripens earlier than the native Corn and will not be forced ahead too rapidly, owing to its slow-growing tendencies. Ears well filled out at both ends, cylindrical, 9 to 11 inches long, averaging twenty rows, some eighteen and twenty-two. Grain very deep, a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. Boone County is a show Corn, and has carried off many premiums offered at Corn contests, State and county fairs. For the southern half of Iowa and localities that do not lie farther north;

southern Illinois and Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, eastern Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

Longfellow Yellow Dent, 75-Day Corn.—A variety that is particularly adapted to the North. It's an eight-rowed sort, with ears 10 to 15 inches in length, and about 1½ inches in diameter, small cob, large kernel, and very broad.

King of the Earliest.—(90 days.) Kansas-grown. Grains deep golden yellow and large, while the cob is very small. One of the very best of the early varieties and of great value to market gardeners and trucksters. Prices on application.

Blue and White.—It is an extremely early variety, maturing in 85 days. Perhaps the most wonderful quality of this Corn is its power to resist drouth, and it does equally as well in wet seasons. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches, and two on every stalk. The kernels are of different colors; blue pin and white, giving the ears a curious, beautiful mottled appearance. Prices on application.

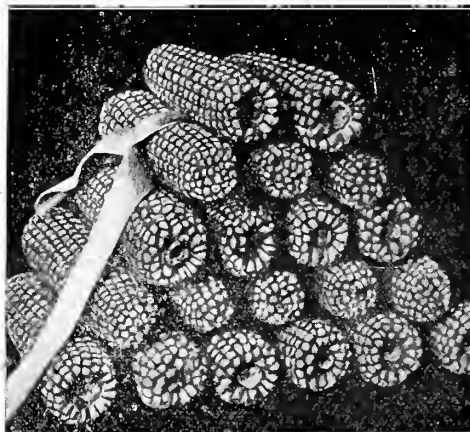
Squaw Corn.—The old-fashioned Flint Corn that is known by everyone as Squaw Corn. Matures in 75 days; has two to four large ears to the stalk; kernels blue and white. Especially recommended where an early Corn is needed for early stock-feeding and for ensilage purposes. It can't be beat. Prices on application.

Strawberry Corn.—(100 days.) A good reliable variety, extra large ear, grains red and white striped. Withstands drouth. Prices on application.

Indian Chief.—Medium-size ear, deep red grains. Prices on application.

GRADING, GERMINATION, YIELD.

You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled corn; mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our Seed business we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.



TESTED AND CERTIFIED SEEDS

WESTROBAC NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA.

"Living Nitrate Factories for Field and Garden"

WESTROBAC.—Pure, Virile, Acclimated, Nitrogen gathering Bacteria. Bred for the West.

INOCULATION.—That the inoculation of Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetch, Cow Peas, Soy Beans and in fact all legumes pays, has been definitely demonstrated. No farmer can afford to plant these crops without first treating his seed. For while in many cases it may not be absolutely necessary it has been shown to always be advantageous and the crop increase due to inoculation will pay many times over its original cost. Good bacteria is as necessary as good seed and a proper seed bed.

Four ounces properly applied to the seed for an acre of ground will put as much nitrate into the soil as can be obtained in two tons of high grade commercial fertilizer with less labor and less expense.

This means profitable crops on poor or sandy soils, restoration of wornout lands, increased crops on good lands.

The following extract is from United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 315:

"It is significant of the relative value of pure culture inoculation that a high percentage of beneficial results is being obtained, not only where legumes new to the region are being tried, but where the ordinary legumes used in rotation have been inoculated, a phenomenon which is undoubtedly due to the increased virility of the nodule-forming bacteria resulting from the proper development of the pure cultures in the laboratory. It is also true that the crops following the inoculated legumes have in many cases shown gains not evident in the legume crop. The practice of inoculating is therefore justified where legumes are naturally inoculated but do not seem to reach their full vigor nor to give the best results as green manures."

COVER CROPS AND GREEN MANURING CROPS.

1. Green manuring is the practice of incorporation into the soil any green vegetable matter, which, upon decaying, becomes humus.

2. The purpose of this practice is to increase and maintain the organic matter.

3. The most beneficial family of plants for this purpose are the legumes.

4. But better than the legume are the legume plants treated with Westrobac, because of their increased ability, through the agency of their bacteria, to draw nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposit it in the soil.

5. Legume plants when inoculated with their own bacteria make better top growth and a deeper and stronger root system.

6. The Clovers and Vetches decay more quickly than other plants, and are converted into humus in the shortest period of time, usually about 30 days.

7. The deep roots of legumes are able to bring up plant food from greater depth than the shallower roots of other plants.

WHAT THESE NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA WILL DO

1. These bacteria furnish the best and most valuable fertilizer in the world, in unlimited quantities and at only a nominal expenditure of money or labor.

2. They take nitrogen from the air, convert it into nitrates available for plant food, and then give it to the plant. In return the plant supplies them with carbohydrates, thereby enabling the bacteria to grow and reproduce themselves at an almost incredible rate.

3. They increase crops, under ordinary conditions, from 25 to 60 per cent, with no extra work. They make possible profitable crops on absolutely barren soil such as sea sand and even coal ashes. They also improve the crops on good farm land.

4. They store up on the roots of plants the excess nitrates which the plant does not use. This is done in the form of nodules, varying in size from a mere speck to about a half inch in diameter. Official reports show this reserve supply of nitrates thus stored in the ground has been in some tested cases equal to 850 pounds per acre, or more nitrates than are contained in several tons of the average commercial fertilizer.

5. They gather moisture from the air at the same time they gather nitrogen, and also make it available for the future use of plants. This enables an inoculated field to withstand some drouths or dry seasons that would otherwise destroy the crop.

6. They work night and day making money for the farmer.



Nodules of Nitrogen Produced by Westrobac

Available for Clovers, Alfalfa, Beans, Vetches, Lupines, Soy Beans, Burr Clover, Peanuts and all other Legumes.

Nitrogen-Fixing Bacteria is no longer an experiment, it is an established fact.

It has been pretty definitely demonstrated that there is no higher bred, more virile or active pure culture bacteria on the market today than Westrobac, and pursuant with our policy of offering our patrons "the best," we take pleasure in announcing the fact that we are now able to furnish this inoculator fresh from the laboratory.

The prices on Westrobac now in effect are as follows:

Garden size	\$.50
100 acres and under	2.00 per acre
100 to 200 acres..	2.00 per acre, less 5% cash discount
200 acres and over	2.00 per acre, less 10% cash discount

We do not put out any culture over thirty days old. It is our contention that the best results are only obtainable through the use of fresh, virile culture.

Westrobac, known as the Gold Medal Bacteria, received the highest award and Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific Exposition for virility and strength of cultures. Since that time this virility has been increased many times through "breeding up" by selection so that Westrobac is now more than ever the best bacteria on the market.

FOR THE "LAND'S SAKE" USE WESTROBAC

Immediately upon reading this page consult us with regard to your requirements for the season that you may place your order for delivery about your time of planting. Fresh bacteria will then be made to your order at the time required.



ALFALFA

ALFALFA AND INOCULATION.

The inoculation of Alfalfa is something that has not been generally done in the past owing to the fact that the farmer has felt that on much of his land it was not necessary. This is true to a certain extent. Inoculation is like cultivation, preparing a good seed bed or using good seed. We can "get by" without them sometimes, but always get much better results when they are practiced.

The results of the past few years have definitely shown that while it may not always be necessary to inoculate, there is practically no case where it is not advantageous, and enough so that we cannot well afford to plant without it.

This is mainly due to the fact that we now have available pure cultures of bacteria bred up in the laboratory, which are as much superior to the native bacteria in the soil as our most improved seeds and plants are to the wild ones with which we started. The use of these cultures will show an increased crop even where there are plenty of the native organisms already present.

By treating our seed with a strong virile culture before planting we get a quicker, stronger and much more thorough inoculation of the young rootlets, which in turn means better developed plants, a stand that will not thin out so rapidly and more hay per acre. One does not have to double his crop to make this pay big returns. In many cases the increase may be less than a ton per acre per year, but it must be remembered that this is all profit obtained on the same land without any more labor and at very little expense. Even a half ton increase would mean an average return of 500 per cent on the original investment. Can we afford to pass this up? Especially when for all that we know the lack of inoculation may mean the difference between the success and failure of our crop. In many cases where the farmer has blamed weather or soil conditions it was merely this need of Alfalfa's silent partner that caused the loss of his stand. It is the best Crop Insurance that science has found. Good seed and inoculation spell success.

CERTIFIED ALFALFA SEED.

Pursuant to our policy of protecting the customer wherever possible we have gone to the expense of having our seed tested for germination and purity and of marking each sack with a tag or certificate showing results of such test and giving purity and germination of seed contained therein. This we guarantee to be correct.

THE BEST OF ALL PLANTS FOR HAY AND PASTURE.

Alfalfa, the most valuable forage plant ever discovered, was first found in Asia, but its present wide distribution throughout the world indicates a remarkable adaptability to various soils and climates.

It is now the principal leguminous forage crop of all continents of the world and is one of the staple crops in our country. By experimenting, varieties have been produced which do well in the coolest climates of the North.

Alfalfa is a soil-builder, and not a soil-destroyer. The roots often reach the length of 15 feet. This penetration not only loosens the soil for the roots of the next crop, but brings to the surface the phosphorus and potash stored below. The plant when inoculated absorbs nitrogen from the air and stores it up in the ground, thus rendering a valuable service to the farmer and greatly enriching and increasing the productiveness of the soil for crops which follow.

A few general rules can be laid down for Alfalfa culture, as different conditions require different methods. It is advisable, therefore, to do a great deal of experimenting in untried districts. Small tracts should first be planted in order to ascertain the correct method.

In selecting the field which is to be seeded, the following conditions should be carefully considered: (1) Depth and texture of the soil; (2) drainage; (3) fertility; (4) the need of inoculation; (5) the need of lime; (6) seed bed; freedom from weeds. These are so vastly important that if any are neglected the growing of Alfalfa may be rendered impossible.

Soil: Alfalfa gives best results on deep, loose, open, friable soils. Drainage: Alfalfa does not do well where the water is nearer than six feet to the surface. Drained bottom lands are good, but land slightly rolling or level and well drained are best. Fertility: Alfalfa, being a legume, is able to add nitrates to the soil through the nodules formed by bacteria within its roots. Since large yields of Alfalfa draw heavily on the other elements of soil fertility, it naturally requires the richest and best drained soil on the farm. Inoculation: Inoculation means putting into the soil the nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa will not flourish. This was first accomplished by what is known as the Soil Transfer method. This method consists of taking several hundred pounds of soil for each acre to be planted, from a nearby Alfalfa field where the plants are vigorous and have an abundance of tubercles on their roots and evenly distributing same over the land to be planted. The danger of carrying noxious weed seeds and pests, such as nematodes, along with the earth, together with the cost and labor of handling, have caused this method to give way almost entirely to the more modern pure culture method of directly treating the seed. The latter has the additional advantage of furnishing much more vigorous organisms than could possibly be found in the soil.



ALFALFA—Cont.

Lime.—Acid soil will not permit Alfalfa to grow. This is often the case where corn or wheat has been raised for many years. A simple test for determining acidity in soil is to make a deep cut in the ground with a knife, pushing the earth apart, then place a piece of litmus paper (procurable at any drug store) into the opening and press the earth together. Leave the paper a few hours. If it changes from blue to red, it is proof of acidity. Lime is then needed to sweeten the acid soil. If agricultural lime can be bought at \$3.00 per ton, it will pay to sprinkle from 1 to 2 tons per acre on the land before planting Alfalfa.

Seed Bed.—The success in starting Alfalfa depends largely upon the condition of the seed bed. Poorly prepared seed beds and the lack of the proper bacteria are about equally responsible for the failures in procuring a good stand. A good seed bed should be firm, well settled, not too hard, and with the surface soil mellow and finely pulverized as deep as the seed is to be sown. A bed of this character allows free movement of the capillary water from the sub-soil, furnishing the plant at the same time with a proper root hold. Moisture is not available to the young plant in a deep, loose sub-soil, for a loose sub-soil prevents the rise of capillary water. Besides being mellow and firm at planting time, the seed bed should contain ample moisture and available plant food, the longer time elapsing between preparation of the seed bed and planting, the better. If conditions are such that the planting must be done soon after plowing, be sure to roll the land well and firm it thoroughly. Between plowing and planting, work the ground sufficiently to kill the weeds off and keep the moisture up. To have an ideal seed bed have a firm base, loose top, no weeds, and moisture well up.

Amount of Seed.—If the seed are of good germination, are properly inoculated and the seed bed is made as directed, less seed may be used than ordinarily, for such conditions are right for quick germination and vigorous growth. Under these conditions 10 to 15 pounds per acre are ample. Don't plant too much seed. A pound of Alfalfa seed contains enough to furnish six for each square foot per acre. Ten pounds contains enough to furnish 60 seeds for each square foot per acre. A perfectly matured stand should have from four to six plants per square foot.

Planting.—If broadcasting, three ways: With a wheelbarrow seeder, an end-gate seeder, or by hand.

If any of the three above ways are used harrow lightly immediately following planting. If the ground is disced lightly before planting, leaving it a little rough, the seed will be easier covered than if the surface is smooth.

Drilling is best, as it distributes the seed evenly, putting them where needed, causing less waste and putting them at a uniform depth. Do not place the seed too deep in the soil, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch is usually sufficient.

Time of Planting.—Spring and fall planting are equally successful, a great deal depending on the season and climatic conditions. When spring seeding is practical we advise sowing as early as possible, after frost is out of the ground, as there is less danger from freezing out than from losing a stand due to warm, dry weather, or choking out with weeds.

Seed.—When buying Alfalfa, you want the best and purest seed obtainable. Cheap grades are apt to contain Sweet Clover, Yellow Trefoil, Burr Clover, Dodder, etc. We handle the best hardy, non-irrigated stock, for it has much stronger vitality than irrigated or foreign seed and gives better results. We can make you the very lowest price on the best re-cleaned and certified seed.

Nurse Crops.—If a nurse crop is used, Barley, Wheat or Rye are much better than Oats, as Oats require too much water and give too much shade. In using a nurse crop, the Alfalfa seed and the grain should be sown separately and not mixed before seeding.

Time to Cut.—The old method of waiting until about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom to tell one that it is time to cut, is not always a true guide. There is danger of some of the new shoots being of such size that they are cut off by the mower and the growth that would have resulted from the shoot had it been allowed to reach maturity is lost.

A better and safer way is to cut when the new shoots are from 1 inch to 2 inches tall.

Delayed cutting from first bloom means loss of crude protein as shown in table below.

Alfalfa hay: Stage	Crude Protein
10% in bloom	18.50%
50% in bloom	17.21%
100% in bloom	14.43%

Again if the plants are allowed to grow to an advanced stage of blooming, a large amount of nitrogen is lost that otherwise would be saved for succeeding crops. By cutting at the period above suggested both weight and time are saved. A few days on each cutting will sometimes mean one extra cutting.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.

There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown, if properly inoculated.

Alfalfa is more valuable than Clover, since, wherever it flourishes, it yields more per acre and is worth far more as a feed.

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons of hay to the acre. It has as much protein as wheat bran.

Three hundred and sixty stalks have been grown from one seed.

It does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil.

It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other Clovers and 60 per cent more than Timothy.

Ten milk cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for six months.

Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to 5 pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows, Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.



CLOVER SWEET CLOVER, THE MONEY-MAKER

Probably no other crop has gained in popular favor in the past few years like Sweet Clover. At one time regarded as a noxious weed it is now recognized as one of the most valuable rotation crops we have, being used chiefly as a forage crop or in many cases purely as a soil builder, in the form of a green manure crop. Its ability, when properly inoculated, to carry on and withstand extremes of drouth, poor soil conditions and adverse circumstances in general, together with its nitrogen gathering ability, make it one of the best soil building crops known.

Five to ten pounds of inoculated Sweet Clover sown broadcast in the wheat early in the spring (February or March) and lightly harrowed in, will come on after the wheat is harvested and make a good growth to turn under with the stubble that same fall. It will grow where Red Clover or Alfalfa fail and is a better soil builder than either of these. It is practically necessary to inoculate the seed to insure a good growth on the upland and even on the bottom land where it may not be necessary the fertilizing value of the crop is so greatly increased by this treatment, that we cannot well afford to plant without it.

"Many of us do not appreciate that Sweet Clover is a crop that can be pastured without the danger of bloating stock. For pasture purposes it is a much more valuable crop than Alfalfa. Yet there are men who will continue to remain prejudiced against Sweet Clover. Why not judge the merits of the plant on the facts, rather than ideas. The feeding value of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa is the same; on that point the crops are equal, but each plant has its own individual points. Alfalfa is better than Sweet Clover for hay, because it is easier to cure into good hay. Sweet Clover will also make good hay, but it must be cut before it becomes woody. But Sweet Clover fits into a rotation better. It forms a larger root system in a short time, and is superior to Alfalfa as a soil-building crop."

The International Harvester Company's pamphlet, "Sweet Clover," gives the following reasons for planting it:

21 REASONS FOR PLANTING MELILOTUS ALBA.

1. It is not a weed.
2. Like Alfalfa it is rich in protein.
3. Will not bloat cattle or sheep.
4. Equal to Alfalfa for pasture.
5. Is a great milk producer.
6. Furnishes early spring pasture.
7. Contains more protein than Red Clover.
8. Fits well in the crop rotation.
9. Is a great soil enriching crop.
10. Better than any of the common Clovers as a green manure crop.
11. Is a valuable plant for honey bees.
12. Prepares the soil for Alfalfa.
13. Roots are soft and give no trouble in plowing.
14. Roots being tender become inoculated more readily than Alfalfa.
15. Never damages cultivated crops.
16. Its roots decay rapidly, adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil.
17. Grows and will produce a crop in all parts of the United States.
18. Seeds freely in both humid and dry sections.
19. Sweet Clover prevents erosion.
20. Will grow under conditions where Clover and Alfalfa fail:

(a) On land too low, too wet, or too alkaline for Alfalfa;

(b) On land too hard and compact for Alfalfa;

(c) On soil too poor for Alfalfa, especially where there is lime.

21. It is immune to nematodes.

Now read again these twenty-one reasons for planting Melilotus Alba, and see wherein it suits your particular case.

Sweet Clover as Pasture.—Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle, hogs and chickens. Probably the easiest way to create an appetite for the plant is to commence pasturing the stock on it very early in the spring before other green feed has started. A sufficient number of animals should be kept on it to keep it eaten down close, so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. An acre of Sweet Clover pasture will ordinarily support 20 shoats in addition to furnishing a light cutting of hay. Grazing appears to be beneficial to the plants in that it induces stooling.

Sweet Clover Hay.—In the absence of more valuable forms of hay Sweet Clover may be utilized for feeding all classes of livestock. In the North one cutting is usually possible the first season especially if seeded without a nurse crop, and two cuttings may be obtained the second year. In the South two cuttings the first season and three cuttings the second season are ordinarily possible.

CLOVER—Varieties

Stock, when pastured on Sweet Clover, make gains which compare very favorably with those obtained from either Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Method of Sowing.—The same methods are employed as with other grass seed, but more closely to Red Clover. It can be sown with a nurse crop or alone. It can be sown in the spring with Oats, Barley or Speltz, or on Winter Wheat ground, using about 10 pounds of hulled seed to the acre. When Sweet Clover is sown with such a nurse crop, the young Sweet Clover plants will be of considerable size by the time the grain is cut and on this account it is well to cut the grain as high up from the ground as possible. Many sow with a nurse crop, but it will make a little more growth the first season if seeded alone.

White Blossom.—(*Melilotus Alba*.) This is the variety most commonly found and the one in greatest demand. All we have said on the preceding pages in regard to Sweet Clover has reference to the White Blossom. It is the variety that is grown so extensively as a cultivated crop and the one so much in demand. The White Blossom Sweet Clover is destined to become the most important of the legumes and will add millions to the wealth of the farmers of this country.

The great value of the plant is now realized, as it excels Alfalfa as a pasture crop and will produce more tons of hay per acre than Alfalfa, the hay being fully equal in feed value. Its greatest value as a money crop is unquestionably in the seed crop. Sweet Clover will produce a heavy crop of hay the first year; the second year you can harvest a crop of hay and the second crop may be gathered for seed, as it does not make a seed crop until the second year. When harvesting the crop for seed, a sufficient quantity will shatter so as to reseed the ground without having to sow again. This should be remembered, and we would recommend the harvesting of Sweet Clover for seed, as it is a heavy producer of seed. It is not unusual to harvest from 4 to 6 bushels of seed to the acre; yields of as high as 11 bushels have been reported. The seed is in great demand and at the high prices at which seed sells it is not overestimating when we say you can produce from \$40.00 to \$80.00 worth of seed to the acre, besides having the first crop for hay, and can sell the hay after threshing for about \$10.00 per ton.

This variety grows on all soils and conditions, so no one can go wrong in sowing it. Nothing better for worn-out land, clay soils, wet bottom land, or, in fact, any land, no matter whether the poorest soil or the best—wet or dry—it will make the best paying crop.

When seeding, the quality of your seed should be the first consideration, and we cannot emphasize this point too much. Beware of cheap seed, as it is apt to contain Alfalfa seed or noxious weeds.

Yellow Blossom Biennial.—(*Melilotus Officinal*.) This variety is very similar to the White Blossom, but it does not grow quite so large and for this reason many prefer it for hay and pasture. If you wish Sweet Clover for fertilizing, the White Blossom is considered superior, but if you wish to grow for hay, we do not hesitate to recommend this variety to you. We have a large supply of seed and can sell it much cheaper than the White Blossom and you can save money by using it. There will be more of the Yellow Blossom used this season than ever before, as our price is so very low, making a decided saving on your purchases. Our seed is extra nice quality and you will be pleased.

Yellow Blossom Annual.—(*Melilotus Indica*.) This is a variety of Sweet Clover, growing from 15 to 20 inches high, which is being used by many who wish something for quick results. It comes on earlier and makes a full crop the first season. It is a very valuable plant for the purpose of sowing with grain in the spring, as it will make a splendid growth of humus, restores nitrogen to the soil, and can be plowed under in the early fall, thus being equal or superior to a heavy coat of barnyard manure or some high-priced fertilizer. It is used by many preparatory to sowing Alfalfa when they wish to have it follow a grain crop. You sow the seed in the spring and right after harvest the crop is plowed under, making the ground in splendid condition for Alfalfa.

The seed is much cheaper than the White Blossom, costing about half, and you can use it to good advantage for building up your land when quick rotation is desired. Many farmers are sowing from 8 to 10 pounds of seed with every acre of small grain and then plow it under in the fall. It is being used in the place of Crimson Clover, as it is easier to grow, especially in the North.

Alsike Clover.—Known as Swedish Clover. Increasing in popularity very rapidly as its great worth is being recognized. This is a wonderful Clover, adapted to all kinds of soil where grass will grow, but especially adapted to moist, wet soil, where it is subject to overflow; providing the water does not stand on it too long at a time. There are thousands of acres of land scattered over the country that should be in Alsike Clover. Wet land, where not much but weeds, wire grass or swamp grass is growing, would produce a wealth of fine grass that is valuable for both pasture and hay.

Alsike Clover is not such a coarse plant as the Mammoth or Common Red Clover; more the nature of White Clover, except that it is much more erect, grows even better than Common Clover. The blossoms are purple—very similar to the blossoms of Alfalfa in size and color. It makes splendid hay for stock of all kinds and is especially fine for horse feed.

This is a splendid year to use Alsike, as it is much cheaper to sow than Common Clover. The seed is about the size of Timothy seed and goes much further. You will save money by using Alsike Clover, and will be delighted with results. You should buy Alsike Clover freely this season.

White Dutch Clover.—Commonly known as White Clover, that makes such good pasture and is so valuable for lawns. It is the hardiest of all Clovers, and accommodates itself to all manner of soils. Will endure the extreme heat and dryness of summer better than Blue Grass. Will not tramp out. Keeps soil from washing. Seed is scarce and hard to get and very high; however, it requires less to sow than others, as 5 or 6 pounds per acre is sufficient.

Japan Clover.—(*Lespedeza*.) This is particularly suited for waste lands, woodland pastures; grows fairly well on poor soils, and spreads rapidly, and when once established usurps wild growths, and will in many cases even subdue broom sedge. It is not, however, a pest, and can be gotten rid of by plowing it up, and is excellent as a fertilizer. Highly recommended for cover crop in orchards and used extensively for this purpose. Japan Clover is particularly valuable for pastures on such soils as described, and where the soil is good yields a fair quantity of good hay. It is relished by cattle, is nutritious and fattening. To obtain a stand, it is only necessary to scatter the seed broadcast in the spring during March and April at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre. Harrowing the land over before the seed is sown, when it can be done, is of course better, though this is not imperative.

Medium Red Clover.—This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family, and is largely used for pasturage and hay. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom, for hay. The last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for hay and pasturage. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall.

Mammoth Red Clover.—This grows much taller than Medium Red, with larger, leafier stalks. It makes good hay, if cut soon enough, although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage and flower are darker than the Medium Red, and it ripens later and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soil. Write for prices.



SOY OR SOJA BEANS

Ask for prices.

Soy Beans may be utilized either as a soiling crop, pasture crop, hay crop, or grown for seed. As a soiling crop for cows, no crop surpasses them for producing a high yield of milk. Hogs turned into a patch of Soy Beans as the Beans are commencing to form will make a phenomenal growth. The Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions 12 to 13 tons of fresh fodder per acre, containing large amounts of crude protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix with corn fodder or other forage plant high in carbohydrate, but low in protein.

You should consider its value as a grain, as no other grain crop causes as high a per cent of protein and fat analyzing richer than oil meal, nearly equal to cotton seed meal, and far more palatable and digestible than either.

Its value as a forage crop shows by chemical analysis test that it compares very favorably with Alfalfa.

Culture.—Soy Beans do best on a medium soil, but will make a splendid growth on poor soil, if seed is properly inoculated. Ground should be well prepared and planted about the same time as Corn. If crop is desired for hay, sow broadcast or drill about 1 bushel to the acre, and to sow a seed crop, plant in rows the same as Corn with a planter every 3 inches, using about ½ bushel of seed to an acre. Soy Beans may be planted quite late to good advantage, often planting after a grain crop has been harvested. Plant between Corn rows at the last cultivation.

The time of harvesting depends upon the use to be made of the crop. If you wish to cut for hay, this should be done when the pods are quite well developed for best feeding value, while stock relish the hay more when cut at an earlier stage. Possibly the best time to harvest would be when the pods are forming.

For a seed crop, it is best to wait until most of the leaves have fallen and then cut when the dew is on, bunch with a self-rake and leave in bunches until dry enough to shock up.

Ito San Sojas.—An old variety, and the best real early Bean. Matures probably five days earlier than Mongol; is well adapted to Michigan and other States in that latitude; Beans medium size, yellow. It branches reasonably well, stands erect and is a reasonably good yielder. Sow about 20 pounds to acre.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas.—Largest-growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. This Mammoth Yellow is the most desirable variety to plant.

Medium Early Yellow.—This variety is popular for growing throughout the Central States, as it matures earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. It does not produce as much forage, but it produces a heavy crop of Beans, which makes it desirable.

Black Ebony.—Black Soy Beans are becoming very popular and produce wonderful crops of nutritious Beans.

COW PEAS

Ask for quantity prices.

Everybody's Clover.—Food for Man and Beast.

Cow Peas are too familiar to every man and woman to need description. The character of growth in the

many different varieties is quite varied. They are usually planted any time after Corn-planting season is over, up to the first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden use, others for making hay and enriching the land.

Blackeyes.—Early, quick-maturing bunch variety that fruits abundantly on black clay soils or sandy soils alike. Especially desirable for table use.

New Era, Wild Goose, Etc.—Early, quick-maturing sorts, having bluish speckled Beans. Several different kinds are sold under these names, but all are popular.

Brabham.—A new variety, said to be a cross between the Iron and the Whip-poor-will, and resists disease like the Iron.

Whip-poor-will.—A well-known variety, with brownish speckled seed, noted for its vigor and usefulness as a seed, hay crop, or soil-renovator. Most popular of all Cow Peas.

Clay.—Vines grow long and leafy; late-maturing. Especially desirable for hay and soil work.

Wonderful or Unknown.—A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vine.

Mixed Cow Peas.—Many farmers planting Cow Peas solely for soil-improvement prefer to sow a mixture of varieties.

PEANUTS—GOOBERS

For Hay, Grain, Hogs and Cash Crop.

Peanuts have come to be a large crop. They often yield more feed per acre than Corn, Oats, Milo or Kaffir, and the crop is worth about twice more per pound. They yield from 15 to 50 and sometimes as high as 100 bushels of nuts per acre and from 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of hay.

Peanuts a Money Crop.—Owing to recent high prices for cooking oils, Peanuts have been selling for unusually high prices. Peanuts contain about 48 to 50 per cent oil, whereas cotton seed contains only 15 to 16 per cent. The demand for Peanuts from the confectioners is growing. The Spanish nuts have a richer and more acceptable flavor than Virginia Jumbos.

Peanuts for Hogs.—But while Peanuts are profitable as a confection, for oil and meal, as a grain and hay crop to be harvested and marketed as such, many farmers are "hogging" out the nuts with very profitable results.

Cultivation.—Details vary with local conditions; but it is usual to plant the early spring crop at late Corn-planting season, and continue planting as conditions allow, the late plantings being on the grain stubble. The rows are 30 to 36 inches apart, and the nuts dropped either by hand or by machine every 6 to 12 inches in the drill and covered 2 to 2½ inches deep. This usually requires 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

Spanish Peanuts.—It is important to have a good strain of Peanuts to make the best crops. Only nuts of good germinating quality should be used for seed.

MILLET

Millet is an important and nutritious hay and forage crop—splendid for dairy cows, young stock and sheep, and yields heavily. It is easily cured, and its rapid growth makes it a splendid “catch” crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre. It matures from six to eight weeks after seeding; can be planted from April until August, but not too early. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Two crops can be grown on the same land.

Golden Millet.—Formerly called German Millet. True Southern-grown seed. In the North Millet is sown almost altogether for hay and for that purpose Southern-grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed and that means better hay. Millet seed produced in the North even from Southern seed becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it. Golden Millet is very sweet and palatable and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows 4 to 5 feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre.

Japanese Millet. — Improperly called Billion Dollar Grass. Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably, and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay, and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds to an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low moist ground.

Early Russian or New Siberian Millet.—A new variety imported from Russia. Not so long as the Golden, but about two or three weeks earlier. Because of its quality and earliness, it is sometimes preferred to the Golden. Its strong points are these: Two weeks earlier than Golden Millet, wonderfully prolific, has great stooling habits; very leafy and very bushy and full of rich green blades. One kernel has been known to produce fifty fine, strong stalks just the size that are in great demand and eagerly eaten by cattle. It can also be sown after harvesting small grain or early potatoes, a good crop of seed and hay secured and the ground left in best possible condition for a crop the following spring. Stalk grows from 2 to 4 feet high, and it is not uncommon to cut 4 tons of hay an acre. Seeds are of a reddish brown color. Because of early maturity and hardiness, it is popular in the North and Northwest. Use 35 to 50 pounds of seed per acre.

Common Millet.—This is similar to the Liberty Millet, except that the heads are smaller and the seeds lighter colored, and it is earlier.

Hog Millet.—Grows from 3 to 6 feet tall; produces large heads and larger seeds than any other Millet. Seeds contain a high percentage of oil and have a higher feeding value per pound than our common Corn. This plant always produces a heavy head of seed. The seeds furnish the best of all foods for poultry. It has produced as high as 75 bushels of seed per acre. One great feature of this Millet is that the seed ripens before the straw, so that it may be cut and bound as wheat or oats, threshed, and a nice green crop of hay put up, while the seed may be housed and fed separately as grain. This plant is an annual, and, like other Millets, must be planted each season. By beginning to sow with early corn-planting and keeping up sowing the first of every month till September 1, we can have fine green foliage for stock all summer.

Hungarian Millet.—For good low grounds on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is of fine growth and makes excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. It is very important to get the true seed, as Common Millet resembles

MILLET—Cont.

it very closely and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian Millet.

Liberty Millet.—Well known for its quick growth and large heads when growing with an abundance of moisture and sunshine. For seed, sow 6 to 15 pounds per acre; for hay, sow 20 to 40 pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY

Of hay Grasses, Timothy is one of the most popular, nutritious, and salable. On clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountainous districts, provided there is an abundance of moisture, it produces the very best results. On sandy or light loamy ground it does not do so well as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat, or Red Top Grass. If grazed or cut too close, the stand of Timothy will be seriously injured, besides it does not form as good grazing as many other Grasses. The yield of hay is from 1½ to 3 tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply and is not considered as much of an improver as other Grasses, consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. Clovers grow well with Timothy and aid it by supplying nitrogen. Timothy alone, 1 peck (11 pounds) to the acre; or with Clover, 10 pounds Timothy and 6 pounds Clover; a splendid mixture is 8 pounds Timothy, 6 pounds Clover (either Mammoth Clover or Alsike Clover preferred, as they mature at the same time as Timothy), 6 pounds Fancy Red Top, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue. Together, these will produce most excellent hay, also nutritious and abundant pasture in good loamy clay or low-ground soils; 8 pounds Timothy and 6 pounds Clover when sown together.

RED TOP, OR HERD GRASS

A valuable Grass for moist, rich soils, where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the two. It should be fed close, as, if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about 2 feet high; on poor, gravelly land, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land, where other Grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd Grass, and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other Grasses. Red Top is especially adapted to growing on wet soil, having an impervious subsoil. Because of this climate, it is exceptionally well adapted to land inclined to be wet, or on low, marshy places. It also grows on dry land. Ask for quantity prices.

VETCH, THE SOIL-BUILDER

Vetch will grow where many Clovers will not grow. Especially is this true of alkali soil, where Vetch does well. It succeeds especially well on sandy soils, and will pay large returns on any soil that is well drained. Vetch is not suitable for Wheat lands or acid soils, but a crop of Vetch could be grown on almost every farm in any community and prove to be a big-paying proposition.

Vetches are a very hardy crop. Especially is this true of Hairy Vetch, as it withstands the severe winters of Michigan, New York, and even the New England States. This factor alone makes it desirable in sections where hay and pasture crops often winter-kill. This crop when sown in the fall will grow rapidly, the rate depending somewhat on the season and soil conditions. It will remain green and give excellent pasturage after nearly all the plants have been killed by the frost, and it will be the first thing green in the spring. Bear in mind that Vetch is adapted to the whole United States of America.

Time of Seeding.—The time of seeding differs in sections, but there is scarcely a point in our country where fall sowing does not give excellent results.

Value of Vetch for Feeding.—You know the crops we compare it with. Note how near to wheat bran it is in feeding value and how it excels in fertilizing. Vetch is one of the richest legumes in feeding value, and has become known as the King of Soil-Builders.

VETCH—Cont.

Vetch is sown in the spring or fall in the Central and Northern States and only in the fall in the Southern States. Spring sowing in the Southern States oftentimes is not successful, on account of the heat. Hairy Vetch is a valuable plant, and if you wish to use for hay, sow with Rye or some similar crop to support the vines; for pasture it can be sown alone. The amount of seed used varies from 25 to 35 pounds to the acre.

Spring Vetch.—A very productive and highly nutritious plant; excellent to cut green for soiling or made into hay; splendid feed for cattle and stock of all kinds. We find and ever-increasing demand for Spring Vetch, as more is being used for plowing under. It has the advantage over Peas in that it makes a greater growth of vine, while, as the seed is much smaller, a less quantity is required to plant an acre. Furthermore, this plant is adapted to the North much better and is unquestionably superior on this account.

Spring Vetch should be sown only in the spring, as it is not hardy so as to permit fall sowing, except in the extreme South.

Our prices are most reasonable, and we would urge you to send us your order.

Sand or Winter Vetch.—A very valuable forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but resows itself, and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor light land and will endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall with about half a bushel of Rye or Oats for support. It grows rapidly, and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May, it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons an acre.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR HAY AND PASTURE

All authorities agree that for pasture and hay the best results are obtained from the use of Grass seeds in species. The reasons are obvious. First, a number of species will insure a much denser growth than the same kind of seeds of one or two species and prove less exhausting to the soil, since they live to a large extent on the same constituents; second, seasons that affect some Grasses adversely are favorable to other sorts, so that with a mixture failure is practically impossible, provided, the seed is good. Our Grass seeds secure the highest germination, and mixtures are based on an appreciation of the requirements of the different soils for which they are intended.

A mixture of Grasses produces a better meadow and makes a better permanent pasture than a combination of Timothy and Clover. While Timothy is a splendid Grass, and Clover the foundation of all successful farming, neither are permanent nor well adapted to pasturing. Both are affected by drouth and frost, making it necessary to resow every few years. Timothy and Clover last but a few years, while a good permanent pasture will last ten or even twenty years.

For every different kind and condition of soil there are a number of Grasses especially suitable. Some kinds do best on high ground, and flourish in dry weather, others on low ground and where there is plenty of moisture. Some varieties are so early in maturing, others so late, that if a mixture of Grasses is used there will be no time from early spring until snow covers the ground that one species or another will not be at its best.

Meadows sown with carefully selected Grass-Clover mixtures will occupy the ground more closely and will produce a better quality as well as a larger yield of hay and subsequent fall pasturage than can be secured from fields sown with Timothy and Clover alone.

Clover, Alsike and Timothy.—This mixture combines the distinct features of our other two famous mixtures. It contains the same proportion of Timothy and divides the

Clovers about equally. In this mixture you secure the finest-stemmed, palatable Alsike, which makes the finest hay, and the Red Clover, which grows a little longer, forming a hay rich in Clover or protein food. The same rate of around 12 pounds to the acre, and we consider it superior in many ways to Timothy alone.

Meadow Mixture.—For both hay and permanent pasture. It affords enormous crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after this has been cut it furnishes continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character until winter sets in. It will stand for years and may be used either for pasturage exclusively or hay and pasturage, as varying conditions may suggest. It contains Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike, and White Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Perennial Rye Grass. Owing to the deep rooting and spreading character of many of the varieties employed, fields sown with this mixture will, during periods of drouth, look fresh and green, while other meadows and pastures are dry and burned. We recommend at least 30 pounds to the acre.

Method of Sowing.—Amount of seed depends on nature of soil and location. Some prefer sowing Grass seed alone. We think a crop of Spring Wheat, Barley or Oats can be profitably used as a nurse crop. Do not seed too heavily with the grain.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, OR MEADOW FESCUE

Next to Kentucky or Southwestern Iowa Blue Grass. It is very popular, and its growth is increasing each year. Especially adapted for a permanent pasture. One of the standard English Grasses, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. The most nutritious of all Grasses. A most persistent grower, resists drouth and cold winters, makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in a green or dry state. Succeeds even on poor soil, and as roots penetrate deeply (from 12 to 15 inches), it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Will stand more freezing, and yields an abundant crop of seed. A profitable seed crop, and in some parts hundreds of carloads are threshed yearly, and a quantity of the seed shipped to Europe. It will succeed on any good corn land, but thrives best on rich, heavy soil—even gumbo land will make a good crop. Sowing may be done in the spring or fall and is usually done with a wheat drill. The ground should be well prepared by plowing some time before sowing and allowed to settle. The seed should be put as near the surface as possible. One bushel (24 pounds) of seed is required to sow an acre. The crop is ready for harvesting in July and is usually cut with the self-binder and threshed from the shock. The straw makes winter forage, and the aftermath furnishes good pasture the rest of the summer.

Meadow Fescue is a very valuable Grass to have on your farm. It is rich in feeding value, and does not winter-kill very easily. It is adapted to all kinds of soils, excepting those that are too dry, and we urge you to at least try a small acreage of it this year.



English Blue Grass.



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

There is much to be said about the desirability of Orchard Grass, and while it does not meet every requirement, it has advantages for many sections and for many fields. No other Grass will give equal results. The demand for Orchard Grass the past few years has been gradually increasing, as the farm journals and experimental stations have been advertising the use of it and explaining its virtues. It is an exceptionally valuable Grass for pasture or hay land and, on account of its earliness, especially valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped, it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing in ten or twelve days. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. The roots extending to a great depth, it will stand drouth better than most other Grasses and is very hardy. It grows in tufts and is therefore best sown with other Grasses. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. It grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Height, 3 feet. It flowers in June about the same time as Red Clover and is often grown with it. It blooms three weeks earlier than Timothy. 1 lb., 45c, postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS

Bromus Inermis, or Hungarian Brome Grass.—This is a very valuable grass for permanent pastures or meadows. It is a very hardy plant, withstanding the extremes of heat and cold in an extraordinary manner. It is also a great drouth-resister, and in many dry sections is practically the only Grass that will give satisfactory results. In localities that have an ample supply of rainfall, it bears very heavy yields of hay.

The feeding value of this Grass is excellent, and is relished by all stock.

The seeds are quite large, and it requires about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. The best results are obtained by preparing the seed-bed carefully and harrowing the seed in thoroughly.

Bromus is really a wonderful Grass, and we strongly urge you to sow it, even if only one acre, to prove its remarkable yielding qualities.

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungarian plains, where the dry, sterile nature of the country and the long-continued drouths make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Alfalfa have been destroyed. It blooms in the Northern States in June and earlier in the Southern. It gives a luxuriant crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used as mown or saved for winter use. The seed may be sown in the early spring or in the autumn with Winter Wheat, as it stands intense cold equally well. It will stand under favorable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Alfalfa gives in three months.

Ask for quantity prices.

RYE

Winter Rye.—Experience with drouth and winter-killing during the past two years has led farmers to seek a crop which would be proof against these. Winter Rye is, without doubt, a crop which will endure the most punishment from extremes of heat, cold and drouth of any crop now grown.

Much can be said in favor of Rye as a forage crop. On account of its rapid growth, it affords excellent pasture, both fall and spring. It can be pastured very late in the spring and then produces a very good crop of grain. Ask for prices.

Spring Rye.—This new variety of Rye is very much in demand, and our stock is the true, genuine Spring Rye that is so generally demanded. This heavy-yielding Rye is of recent introduction and it has proved to be to the farmer a splendid money-making crop. The advantages of Spring Rye are many, the most important being its heavy-yielding qualities, as well as the fact that it can be sown as a "catch" crop late in the season very successfully. It has been known to be sowed as late as May 1 and still make a good crop. However, for best results it should be seeded early in the spring, as it will stand earlier sowing than Spring Wheat. Many of the best customers use it as a pasture crop. Nothing superior for early pasture, and especially recommended for hog pasture. Anyone who is short of pasture will do well to sow five or ten acres of Spring Rye, sowing some Vetch and Canada Peas with it, for it can be pastured considerably and later a crop of hay cut, if stock are taken off in time. If you wish to grow Spring Rye as a grain crop, you can expect a yield of from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre; and, as you know, Rye makes the very best of feed. If, however, there is a shortage of Wheat, it is best to use the crop for flour, as Rye flour is in demand and makes splendid bread.

Spring Rye is entirely distinct from Winter Rye. It can be sown in the spring a little later even than most other spring grain and a crop harvested the same season. There is more and more demand for the seed each year, as farmers are finding out the value of this crop and the convenience of being able to sow Rye in the spring. It grows a tall strong straw 6 feet high and produces 40 to 60 bushels per acre.

Our seed is new stock, thoroughly re-cleaned, free from noxious weeds, and as fine stock as you can wish for. Be sure to place your order promptly and have the seed on hand ready to sow. Ask for prices.

RYE AND VETCH.

As a winter pasture and forage crop, Rye and Vetch is a combination hard to beat. In this case, the winter or hairy Vetch should be used as this will not kill out even in the hardest winters. Planted in September, this crop will be ready to turn stock on by November. It will be the last green thing in the winter and the first in the spring.

The Vetch with the Rye makes a balanced ration as Vetch is one of the best legumes we have and very high in protein.

The advantages of mixing Vetch with the Rye are several. We get more and much better feed, and the fact that the Vetch is one of the best soil builders known means that we are increasing the soil fertility of the land. In order to do well, Vetch should be inoculated previous to planting, for without its own bacteria working in its roots, Vetch would have to take all of its nitrogen from the soil, and so would be detrimental rather than advantageous to the land. In fact, it is a question whether Vetch could be successfully grown in this part of the country without first inoculating.

During the past season something over one thousand acres of inoculated Vetch and Rye were sown in the Kaw Valley on potato land. This was simply as a cover, or green manure crop, being turned under about November first as a fertilizer. In this case spring Vetch was sown, and with the best success. This coming year we are expecting this system to be followed in other potato growing districts such as the American Bottoms near St. Louis, and the Scotts Bluff country in Nebraska.

Vetch and Rye is coming into its own, proving one of the best cover crops ever grown. Not only on potato land, but on any land which the farmer wishes to build up, this combination will be found one of the best.

VETCH—Cont.

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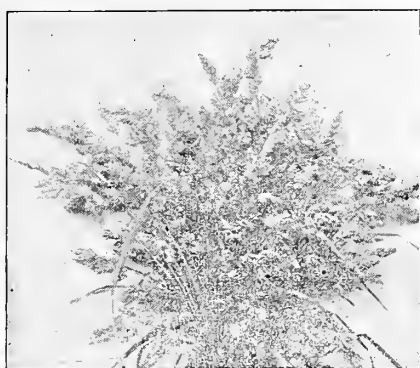
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Winter Rye.—Experience with drouth and winter-killing during the past two years has led farmers to seek a crop which would be proof against these. Winter Rye is, without doubt, a crop which will endure the most punishment from extremes of heat, cold and drouth of any crop now grown.

Much can be said in favor of Rye as a forage crop. On account of its rapid growth, it affords excellent pasture, both fall and spring. It can be pastured very late in the spring and then produces a very good crop of grain. Ask for prices.

Spring Rye.—This new variety of Rye is very much in demand, and our stock is the true, genuine Spring Rye that is so generally demanded. This heavy-yielding Rye is of recent introduction and it has proved to be to the farmer a splendid money-making crop. The advantages of Spring Rye are many, the most important being its heavy-yielding qualities, as well as the fact that it can be sown as a "catch" crop late in the season very successfully. It has been known to be sowed as late as May 1 and still make a good crop. However, for best results it should be seeded early in the spring, as it will stand earlier sowing than Spring Wheat. Many of the best customers use it as a pasture crop. Nothing superior for early pasture, and especially recommended for hog pasture. Anyone who is short of pasture will do well to sow five or ten acres of Spring Rye, sowing some Vetch and Canada Peas with it, for it can be pastured considerably and later a crop of hay cut, if stock are taken off in time. If you wish to grow Spring Rye as a grain crop, you can expect a yield of from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre; and, as you know, Rye makes the very best of feed. If, however, there is a shortage of Wheat, it is best to use the crop for flour, as Rye flour is in demand and makes splendid bread.

Spring Rye is entirely distinct from Winter Rye. It can be sown in the spring a little later even than most other spring grain and a crop harvested the same season. There is more and more demand for the seed each year, as farmers are finding out the value of this crop and the convenience of being able to sow Rye in the spring. It grows a tall strong straw 6 feet high and produces 40 to 60 bushels per acre.

Our seed is new stock, thoroughly recleaned, free from noxious weeds, and as fine stock as you can wish for. Be sure to place your order promptly and have the seed on hand ready to sow. Ask for prices.

RYE AND VETCH.

As a winter pasture and forage crop, Rye and Vetch is a combination hard to beat. In this case, the winter or hairy Vetch should be used as this will not kill out even in the hardest winters. Planted in September, this crop will be ready to turn stock on by November. It will be the last green thing in the winter and the first in the spring.

The Vetch with the Rye makes a balanced ration as Vetch is one of the best legumes we have and very high in protein.

The advantages of mixing Vetch with the Rye are several. We get more and much better feed, and the fact that the Vetch is one of the best soil builders known means that we are increasing the soil fertility of the land. In order to do well, Vetch should be inoculated previous to planting, for without its own bacteria working in its roots, Vetch would have to take all of its nitrogen from the soil, and so would be detrimental rather than advantageous to the land. In fact, it is a question whether Vetch could be successfully grown in this part of the country without first inoculating.

During the past season something over one thousand acres of inoculated Vetch and Rye were sown in the Kaw Valley on potato land. This was simply as a cover, or green manure crop, being turned under about November first as a fertilizer. In this case spring Vetch was sown, and with the best success. This coming year we are expecting this system to be followed in other potato growing districts such as the American Bottoms near St. Louis, and the Scotts Bluff country in Nebraska.

Vetch and Rye is coming into its own, proving one of the best cover crops ever grown. Not only on potato land, but on any land which the farmer wishes to build up, this combination will be found one of the best.



SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is the wonder of the age. It is the greatest forage plant ever introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. It seems to have taken the country by storm.

A sweet, heavy-yielding Grass; absolutely drought-proof; grows successfully everywhere in the West; stock of all kinds eat it greedily; yields more tonnage than any other forage crop per acre.

Every stockman and experiment farm that has tested this Grass states that it is fine hay and stock eat it in preference to Alfalfa. It analyzes over 9 per cent protein.

We are now prepared to supply our customers with the highest quality of seed, and want you to test out this wonderful crop this season. Write for quantity prices.

The Origin of the Seed.—In the year 1909 a small amount of this seed was brought into this country from Sudan, Egypt, by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been thoroughly tested since its introduction in many sections of the United States—everywhere a success.

Sudan Grass is probably the wild original form of the cultivated Sorghums. It is a tall annual Grass, growing, under favorable conditions, to a height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly it grows only 4 to 6 feet high. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered, they stool abundantly, as many as 100 to 150 stalks coming from a single root. In general appearance Sudan Grass is very much like Johnson Grass, but they are entirely distinct, for Sudan Grass lacks root stalks and therefore never becomes troublesome as a weed. The stems are leafy, erect, and seldom lodging. The Grass cures easily, making hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of livestock. It has been grown with marked success throughout the semi-arid regions, maturing seed even in South Dakota. It grows well through the humid regions, and from Central Missouri southward will ordinarily yield 2 and 3 cuttings of hay in a season. It is considerably earlier than the earliest Amber Sorghum, and will mature as far north as the Canadian line.

Growing the Crop.—It may be grown either drilled, in cultivated rows, or broadcasted. If planted in cultivated rows, the rows should be as close as possible, and yet permit of easy cultivation. In 24 to 30-inch rows, 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre is ample; and, under conditions of very low rainfall, this method is recommended. Under humid conditions, 18-inch rows are preferable, and 5 pounds of seed per acre are sufficient. For drilling or broadcasted, 15 pounds of seed per acre should be used. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm—that is, about the time for planting Corn. The young plants will withstand slight frosts without injury.

Harvesting the Crop.—The hay should be cut as soon as the Grass is fully headed, and early cutting is especially advisable where two or more cuttings per season are expected. The Grass can be cut with a mower, but more conveniently with a binder, especially in dry regions, as the hay cures very readily in bundles.

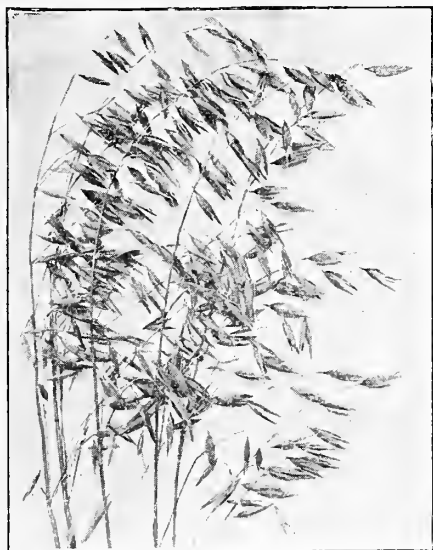
Saving the Seed.—The Grass yields a heavy crop of seed, especially in cultivated rows. If the seed is grown for commercial purposes, it is highly important that it be grown on land not infested with Johnson Grass, as the seeds of the two are distinguishable only with difficulty. It is recommended that, in growing for seed only, it be cultivated in rows, taking great care to hoe out and eliminate any Johnson Grass or other weeds, etc., that may show in the Sudan Grass. It crosses very readily with all the cultivated varieties of Sorghum and when it grows near any such variety more or less numerous hybrid plants will appear in the progeny. These hybrids do no harm in fields intended for hay, but where a crop is to be harvested for seed the hybrid plants should be rogued out. This should be done preferably as soon as the hybrids appear in bloom, so as to prevent further crossing in the field; but in any event it should be done before the Sudan Grass is harvested. Sudan Grass seed weighs about 32 pounds to the bushel.

Sudan Grass, without doubt, has solved the hay question. It is the greatest drought-resistant forage crop known. At the same time it does not blight where the moisture is heavy, and under good seasonable conditions it yields a larger tonnage of hay per acre than any other crop known. It recovers rapidly after cutting, and the next crop is usually ready for harvest within 30 days from the first cutting. Sudan Grass has solved the hay question wherever grown. Farmers are looking for a crop with both a feeding value and a market value. This country has never produced enough good hay. Good hay always brings splendid returns. Hay is the best forage and the most convenient to handle. Sudan Grass is a great producing crop, both in quality and yield, and makes a nutritious and palatable hay, which is greatly relished by cattle, horses, and other farm stock. In feeding value, the hay is second to Alfalfa and far better than Millet, which is usually grown as a "catch" crop. Its yield is also much larger than Millet. Write for prices.

Prices subject to change without notice.

TESTED AND CERTIFIED SEEDS

OATS



TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF.

Description.—The Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats are not a handsome Oats to look at, but what they lack in beauty, they abundantly make up in certainty of crop and yield. They grow to a medium height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall, having a sprangly head well filled with grains, often running 100 to 125 kernels to the head; also a splendid stooler. The grains or kernels are of a yellowish-red cast, with a husk extending well out over the tip ends, hence do not weigh out quite as heavy per measured bushel as some other varieties, but easily make up this difference in bushels. In brief, we can most heartily recommend these Oats and their adaptability to any place where Oats are grown, and especially recommend them to our Southern friends and customers.

We have made a leader of our Rust-Proof Oats for several years and have found it the best all-purpose variety, and it has given the very best of satisfaction. Many customers report extravagant yields and everyone speaks in the highest terms of it. We want to urge you to get started growing our Rust-Proof Oats.

This variety is a wonderful yielder. Machine measures from a crop have shown a yield of 128 bushels per acre. It is absolutely rust-proof. The grade of Oats is the highest, plump, heavy berries, with lots of meat, which makes fine oat meal.

This rust-proof feature is a great deal in their favor for this climate, being subject to cool, damp weather, and the heavy fogs and dew of night and morning followed by hot sunshine during the day will often rust the Oats, causing the straw to break and fall, and, instead of plump Oats, there is nothing but chaff or an inferior grade of Oats. When you sow Oats, it is worth a great deal to know you are insured from rust and blight. We have seen fields of Oats adjoining fields of Rust-Proof that were rendered almost worthless from rust and blight and not paying the expense of harvesting and threshing, while the Rust-Proof made splendid yields of good, marketable Oats and plenty of bright straw.

Did your Oats nay last year? If not, try Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats. If you want your Oats crop to pay better than common varieties, try Rust-Proof Oats. Our stock of Rust-Proof Oats this year is the finest and best we ever had. Every bushel has been carefully cleaned and is free from weed seed and just the kind of seed you would wish to sow. If you need seed Oats, order this variety, as it is sure to please.

Rust-Proof has a stiff narrow straw leaf that stands up well against wind and rain and is still very valuable for feed. The berry is plump, old gold in color and well filled with kernels, good feeding quality, medium early, maturing between the Champion and common Oats.

BLACK BEAUTY.

We have always experienced a big call for Black Oats, but have never been able to supply the demand. This past year we made arrangements for our seed stock and contracted the crop, so that now we are in position to offer the finest seed we have ever seen and can furnish our customers with the pure seed of famous Black Beauty Oats.

Last year we could not offer these Oats at any price, as we did not have the stock, but now we can furnish them at a slight advance over the common White Oats. We look for a big call for them, as every year many customers have asked whether we could supply them with seed. On account of this variety being so much sought after, it would be advisable to order early.

They are preferred by those who have used them on account of their superior yielding qualities and unequalled stiffness and strength of straw.

Black Beauty Oats are the best of all Black Oats. They are early, the straw is long and vigorous, and the head is extremely long. On account of its remarkable stooling propensities, two bushels are amply sufficient to seed an acre.

SPELTZ, OR EMMER

Speltz has been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extreme weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield much more heavily than Oats or Barley, so as to insure its increased popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, on the farm.

Speltz is a cereal, or grain, to sow, and resembles Barley in appearance, the kernel when hulled resembling Rye.

It has a thousand good points, and not one bad one. It is as good for all stock as any other grain. It is good for hay and it fattens in the green state.

It is the most profitable hay and grain food on earth.

It will grow any place on earth where any other grain crop can be raised.

It is the greatest drouth-resister on earth and is very popular all over the arid regions of the West and is only affected by excessive rains.

Speltz matures earlier than Oats or Spring Wheat.

It neither rusts, blights, nor lodges.

It yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than Oats.

It is valuable for feed and is a perfect food for cattle, hogs, horses, calves, and colts. They all like it and thrive on it.

We Recommend Speltz:

Because it is a sure crop, hardy and prolific.

Because it produces more grain per acre than Wheat, Oats, or Barley.

Because it is rich in protein, therefore nutritious and eaten readily by all kinds of stock.

Because it does not lodge, therefore making a good nurse crop for grass.

Because it can be grown on any kind of land; worn-out Wheat land will grow good Speltz.

Because its straw is valuable for food.

As a swine feed we think well of it, especially for brood sows. Horses do well on it.

In appearance it is very much like Barley and is closely related to Wheat, being used for flour in European countries. Prices on application.

Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates.



BARLEY

The demand for seed Barley increases each year. The farmers, even right here in the Corn Belt, have been thoroughly convinced as to its valuable feeding and yielding qualities.

Many who objected to Barley on account of the unpleasantness in handling the old-style bearded varieties are enthusiastic growers of the beardless sort. Many are sowing it in preference to Oats, for it will make more grain and feed per acre.

It is early; in this section being ready for harvesting the last of June or the first of July.

It stands up better than any other kind of grain.

The yield is almost invariably good, often yielding more per acre than Oats.

Its muscle and bone-producing qualities make it a good feed.

It is the best nurse crop for grass yet discovered.

Barley culture is similar to that of Spring Wheat or Oats. Fall-plowed ground is preferable to early spring plowing. Do the work shallow and harrow the ground thoroughly after seeding. Sow early, putting in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Improved White Hull-less Barley.—Improved White Hull-less Barley is taking the lead as the most desirable variety of Barley to grow. This variety has become known and proven its worth as the most profitable variety that can be grown.

Our seed is of the finest quality, and we don't anticipate any trouble in filling your order or in delivering a quality of seed that will please you in every respect.

This Barley is like no Barley of which we have knowledge and none has proven so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hull-less. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no Barley raised that can compare with it in earliness, yield, and quality. It has many valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is essentially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. Those seasons in which Wheat failed on account of drouth, insects, or disease, White Hull-less Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, providing there was sufficient moisture to start germination.

The grain is especially heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of two quarts where four quarts are required. The best way is to mix it with Oats and grind the two to-

gether for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs, and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal.

It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. It should be cut before it is ripe, while straw is green; in this condition it is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is stiff and straight and seldom if ever does it lodge. Prices on application.

Six-Row Manshury Barley.—This Barley has made millions of dollars for farmers. Hundreds of farmers think there is no Barley in the world that equals Manshury. It is an early six-rowed Barley that grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long heavy heads filled with nice plump kernels that discolor very little with wet weather.

Manshury is an ideal grain feed for horses, and when ground is fine for hogs and other stock. It is a profitable crop to grow for the market, malters paying the highest price for Manshury. It will do well on any kind of land or in any locality where other crops grow. It prefers a soil lighter than is necessary for good Wheat. Prices on application.

Champion Beardless Barley.—This Barley is as easily grown and handled as either Oats or Wheat. It is an improved beardless variety of a distinct six-rowed type. It is similar to Success Barley, but is larger, has a longer straw, and yields more per acre. Being beardless, it is pleasant to handle, and the straw can be fed to stock without fear of injury.

Champion Barley when growing closely resembles Wheat, but after it is threshed it looks much like other Barley. It grows very rapidly and ripens early. If sown as early as Spring Wheat, it will ripen in this climate about the last of June or the first of July. When ripe, it makes a splendid appearance, as the heads droop a little and show even and thick. The straw is stiff and able to hold up whatever amount of grain the land produces. It is a splendid feed for all farm stock. Try it once for feeding, and you will wonder why you did without it so long. Sow as early as you can; the frost does not hurt it.

It is the earliest Barley in existence. It matures in less time than any other Barley that we know of, and gets out of the way of other harvest. It helps out wonderfully when you want to get quick feed for your stock. It is an absolute fact that your cattle, sheep, horses and hogs will thrive and fatten on it, and it is a splendid grain for a change of feed in connection with a Corn diet. It is a Barley that will pay you to grow. It is easily harvested, and wonderful in its yield, and marvelous in its health and feeding qualities. In spite of bad weather and adverse circumstances, it has yielded on hundreds of farms from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. Prices on application.



CANE AND SORGHUMS

WRITE FOR PRICES

The possibilities of Cane are almost beyond comprehension. Growing it for ensilage has become an established part of American agriculture and stock-raising. It is one of the very few types that meet the highest expectations.

To the utmost vigilance and mature deliberation of practical farmers in the selection of the most prolific types can be attributed the great popularity of Sorghum, as experience has demonstrated to a mathematical certainty that it is vastly superior to any other. It can be grown to perfection everywhere—in Texas and Manitoba, in Maine and California. There is nothing so good in the sweet Sorghum line as Cane for quick fodder. Sheep relish it, hogs grow fat on it, cattle glory in it, horses will jump wire fences to get into it, chickens—and, in fact, all things living on the farm—are fond of it.

For soiling or green feeding, Cane is of very high value, especially during the summer and autumn, when the pastures are dry and it is hard to find sufficient fodder to keep the animals in a thrifty condition. It is one of the best foods that can be used to feed growing animals and also the dairy cattle, on account of the flow of excellent milk which it will produce. An acre of Cane often produces as much as 40 tons of green fodder, but the average yield is probably only 20 tons.

Cane makes a grand summer pasture for all kinds of stock, especially for sheep and hogs, when used before it heads out. The hay is very nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs. The yield of cured hay is about 12 to 15 tons per acre. Cut when heading out, leave for two or three days on the ground and then put up in shocks. The silage made of Cane is exceptionally nutritious. It is best cut for silage when the seeds begin to harden, as if cut in too immature condition it is liable to become sour. Cow Peas and Soy Beans are quite often mixed with Cane for the silo. This will greatly increase the feeding value. As a "catch" crop, Cane is frequently used. It can be sown in mid-summer after an early grain crop, or can be planted in place of other crops if they have been destroyed by hail, flood, or insects.

Texas Seed Ribbon Cane.—For syrup, forage and ensilage. One of the best varieties that you can plant for syrup purposes. Every planter who has tried this wonderful variety is more than well pleased; and for the increasing demand of ensilage crops you cannot find a Sorghum that will give you more universal satisfaction. The superiority of this Cane over other Sorghums is so great that when once grown it always will be planted, whether for forage, ensilage or syrup. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet high, being ready to cut and grind the latter part of August, while common Cane is not usually ready to cut before October. Cut with the foliage and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of ensilage for all kinds of stock. The yield of molasses is from 250 to 400 gallons per acre. It will grow anywhere that Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare the ground and cultivate the same as for Sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; 6 to 8 pounds will plant an acre if planted in drills. The Seeded Ribbon Cane is sweeter than the Orange, the syrup lighter colored.

Early Amber.—This is the quickest-maturing variety of the sweet Sorghums, and was formerly the variety most generally grown for syrup and for forage. It is still preferred in the Northern States because of its earliness, but in the Southwest Red Top has proven to be a heavier producer.

Orange.—This is also an old and popular variety for both syrup and forage. Usually matures ten to fourteen days later than Amber.

Red Top, or Sumac.—Of the many varieties of sweet Sorghums, Red Top or Sumac is the one most generally grown. It is vigorous and drought resistant, and makes larger yields than any other sweet Sorghum. The seeds are red to orange yellow.

Sapling.—("Straight Neck Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.") Also often incorrectly referred to as a "Ribbon Cane" by enterprising seedsmen, who find that there is no law against selling old well-known varieties under new names. It's just as good for syrup or silage under either name. Growth is tall, vigorous and rank, like the Honey Drip and Goose Neck, but the heads, with pale amber-colored grains, stand up, as in the Honey.

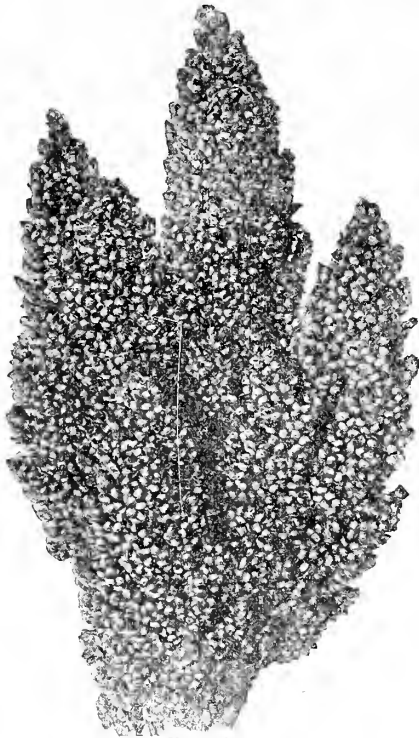
Honey.—("Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane.") This variety of the sweet Sorghums has been widely sold as Japanese Cane. It has long, slender, reddish heads, and matures in 120 to 125 days, and is especially desirable for syrup-making. It is also highly prized as a forage crop, valuable for filling silos.

Crook Neck.—("Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.") Also called "Goose Neck." This is an old and well-known sweet Sorghum that has been incorrectly sold as Seeded Ribbon Cane. It is a very rank and vigorous-growing Sorghum, making a heavy and exceedingly juicy stalk and a large yield of syrup. It matures late, but makes heavy yields of green forage for feeding live stock or for filling silos. It grows 10 to 15 feet high and produces large, heavy, oval-shaped, dark-seeded pendant heads, hence its original name, "Crook Neck."

Honey Syrup Cane.—The favorite syrup-producer. As a syrup-producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 300 to 600 gallons per acre, highly prolific, sometimes producing five to seven stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October, owing to time of planting. Will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup.

Southern Cane.—This variety does not mature so early as the Minnesota Sorghum, but the yield is very much heavier. When Sorghum is grown for fodder only, the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen to feed their milch cows. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but for feed it is splendid.

Ask for quantity prices.



Feterita.

FETERITA

Feterita belongs to the same class as Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, but is considerably earlier than either one, and is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth, it is about half way between Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white, and comparatively soft. It can be fed without grinding.

The results obtained in the various agricultural schools and experiment stations and by others who have given it a thorough trial all tend to prove that it is not only of particular value, but has many points of superiority over both of the more familiar grain Sorghums, Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn. Feterita has withstood the drouth and in practically every instance has matured where Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize are failures.

Ask for prices.

MILO MAIZE

A non-saccharine Sorghum of high value; cultivated like Corn. It is a vigorous grower, of deep green color, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. Some stalks develop 20 heads. The seed is fed to horses, cattle, chickens, etc. It will mature its main head in 100 days, and will continue growing until frost. Plant 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Similar to Kaffir Corn, but grows larger heads and produces a slightly larger grain. Cultivation is same as for Kaffir Corn. It will pay you to try it.

Ask for prices.

JERUSALEM CORN

One of the best grains for cattle feed, either ground or whole. Plant same as Kaffir Corn. It grows 3 feet high, has one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Grain, pure white, flat, shaped like a disk. Sole crop for driest countries. It is marvelous how it will produce on practically no moisture. Five pounds seed to acre.

PENCILLARIA

Pencillaria is a heavy-yielding nutritious forage plant. It is an annual, producing a heavy growth of broad dark green leaves, closely resembling those of Corn. It should be sown very thin, as it stools out like Wheat. Do not

plant until ground is warm; sow at Corn-planting time in rows 3 feet apart and only 2 or 3 seeds to the foot; 4 pounds will be sufficient for an acre. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Cultivate same as Corn. Ask for prices.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The Sunflower during the past two or three years has proven to be an excellent crop for ensilage. Produces an enormous tonnage of from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Fed to dairy cattle, it is found to be satisfactory in every way. The cows were just as anxious for it and produced as much milk as when fed on other ensilage. The seed is also valuable as a poultry and hog feed. Should be sown in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Two to 3 pounds are sown per acre.

HEGARI

Hegari is a very early, quick-maturing, drouth-resisting grain Sorghum that is preferred to Milo Maize or Kaffir Corn by many growers. Prices on large lots sent on request;

RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, which may be eaten off by any kind of livestock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food to an acre. Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent.

When Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed an acre will suffice; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds an acre will be enough.

Ask for quantity price.

BUCKWHEAT

Ask for quantity price.

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June at the rate of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -bushel per acre. You will avoid the danger of its spoiling by threshing as soon as dry.

Japanese.—This is a very popular variety of Buckwheat. The plant is of stronger growth than common Buckwheat and resists drouth and blight much better. The grains are a rich dark brown, having a thin hull and larger grain than Silver Hull. It ripens a week earlier than other varieties, and is perhaps the best for light or sandy soils and for the dry climate of the West.

Silver Hull.—This is a thin-shelled Buckwheat of a silvery gray color. It has a very solid, medium-sized grain. It stays in bloom longer than the other varieties, thus producing a larger crop. The flour made from Silver Hull is light in color. This variety is most excellent for bees and is very popular.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

After grain has been grown year after year on a field a great deal of the life and fertility is taken from the soil, and there is no crop which will do more to enrich the soil than Canadian Field Peas. Peas are second only to Clover in their soil-enriching properties, and can be grown under almost any conditions of soil or climate. There is always a market for Peas, or they can be properly ground and fed to stock. Vines make rich, nutritious hay, which is especially good feed for cows. When sown alone, about 2 bushels per acre are required, and they can be matured and threshed when dry. Yield will vary from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. For hay, Peas and Oats should be sown together, using 1 bushel of Peas and 1 bushel of Oats per acre. Peas should be sown first and covered to a depth of about 4 inches, then drill in the Oats. Vines grow to a height of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Lb.,

Ask for price.



KAFFIR CORN

Ask for quantity prices.

Kaffir Corn is the principal grain crop in many sections of the Southwest on account of not being affected by drouth. It is being more generally used, and we take pleasure in recommending it, not only as a grain, but as a hay crop. Kaffir Corn makes a great yield of the finest kind of feed, when sown broadcast and cut for hay. It has advantages over Cane, as the hay can be cured the same as Millet and stacked, making higher quality of feed. We have a large stock of extra fine seed, testing high for germination, and can supply you with seed that will make the best yield. Valuable both for fodder and grain. Always yields an immense crop of seed, even on the poorest of soils and in driest seasons. Especially adapted where summers are hot and dry.

Kaffir Corn has proven invaluable to Western farmers as a fodder and grain crop during dry seasons. It does very well everywhere in the Corn belt and can be grown successfully as far north as Minnesota. On good ground it will yield 50 bushels of grain per acre, besides affording a great amount of fodder. Every farmer should plant at least a few pounds of Kaffir Corn for his poultry. The grain cannot be excelled for fowls.

If cut when the first seed heads come into bloom, a second growth will shoot up and produce another crop of forage or fodder, which sells for more on the market than Clover hay.

Sow broadcast and handle like Cane, putting on from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or drill with Corn planter, putting on about 10 pounds per acre, then cutting with a Corn harvester and threshing like grain. Some feed it to stock, heads and all, while others cut the heads off and thresh them. Any way it is treated it makes a valuable feed.

While for forage and grain the Kaffir Corns lead among the grain Sorghums, a longer season is required for them to mature. The Kaffir Corns are largely used for roughage, because the stalk is slightly saccharine.

Standard Kaffir Corn.—Sow in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart and cultivate the same as Corn. Five to 10 pounds will seed an acre in rows, or ½ bushel broadcast.

Red Kaffir Corn.—Grows taller than the White; stalks slender, juicy and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the White and yields much heavier.

DWARF KAFFIR CORN

An especially fine fodder plant. It grows from 3½ to 5 feet in height—depending on the quality and condition of the soil and also on the weather conditions. The heads are larger and more shapely than those of Kaffir Corn. Stalks keep green, not getting hard like other Sorghums, and are juicy and brittle. Dwarf Kaffir Corn makes fine fodder, either green or dried, and is relished by horses and cattle. Dwarf Kaffir Corn is the result of careful selection and produces a plant of uniform dwarf growth. It makes a crop in less time than the usual type of Kaffir

Corn grown in Oklahoma and Kansas and also produces a larger crop of grain. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast. If in drills to be cultivated, plant 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

DWARF BLACKHULL KAFFIR CORN

Carefully selected seed, which produces a uniform dwarf growth, usually from 3½ to 5 feet in height. Finely shaped heads, with heavy seed formation. Makes excellent fodder, either dried or green. Does fine on upland.

DWARF PINKHULL WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Same as Dwarf Blackhull Kaffir Corn, except of a pinkish or a reddish cast. About 3½ to 5 feet high—depending on the soil. Makes fine fodder. Produces crop in shorter time than Blackhull and larger crops of grain than ordinary Kaffir Corn. This is a very desirable type and extremely popular in the Middle West, especially when grown on upland.

BROOM CORN

It will certainly pay you to investigate this crop and see if you cannot raise it with profit. You can also make your own brooms. You cannot get much of a broom for less than \$1.00, and for a few cents you can get sufficient seed to make brooms to last you for years, so why not buy some seed?

Broom Corn is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow. We would strongly advise more of our farmers to grow this crop.

Broom Corn requires soil and culture similar to Corn, but should be planted later. It pays better to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving the plants 6 inches apart.

Evergreen or Standard.—Is a favorite in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. It grows to be a good length, and if cut at the proper time has a good color, but if allowed to stand will redden at tip as seed ripens. Ask for prices.

Dwarf Evergreen.—This is a very popular variety on account of its not being so liable to blow down and lodge as the taller varieties. Heads are very bushy, and it makes a fine yield. Ask for prices.

Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn.—This is the variety most generally grown in the Southwest. Very early, strong-growing, and productive, but only about 5 feet high, making it easy to handle the long and well-fibered brush. Seed is from progressive Broom Corn growers who know the market requirements and improve their seed by selecting each year. Ask for prices.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Prices on Grass seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100-pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense. (Not less than 25 pounds at the 100-pound rate.)

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well-drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of Grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in spring or fall, and should be sown at the rate of 60 to 100 pounds per acre. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

Extra Fine Mixed.—(Riverside Park Mixture.) We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Riverside Park Mixture is the best possible for shaded lawns. One pound is the minimum quantity, sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—A thoroughly first-class Mixture, made of the best and cleanest grades of those varieties used and best adapted to general lawn purposes.

FOR SUNNY LAWNS.

Prairie Mixture.—While there are on the market numerous ready-prepared golf Mixtures of more or less value, we have found that the best results are obtained by giving individual attention to each customer and making a special Mixture to suit his needs. Write us a description of your links, telling what the nature of the soil is, how drained, how much it has the sun, whether the winters are long or open, and whether the summers are wet or dry, and we will offer you two or more Mixtures especially adapted to the various parts of your grounds.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Kentucky Blue Grass.—It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the soil of Kansas is as well adapted for raising Blue Grass as that of Kentucky. We have the facilities for harvesting and caring for the seed, and a market for distributing it lies at our door. The seed raised here is fully equal to that raised in any other part of the country, the germinating qualities of it being above the average of the seed usually shipped in. Possessing all these natural advantages.

In connection with White Clover, Blue Grass forms the finest and closest lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say 3 bushels of Blue Grass and 2 pounds of White Clover per acre or 1 pound for 150 feet; if sown by itself for pasture, 14 pounds is sufficient. Sow early in the spring or during the months of September and October.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue.—All points considered, this Grass must be regarded as one of the most valuable Grasses than can be sown anywhere in this country. Its most important features are that it is drouth-resisting, frost-resisting and furnishes an abundance of pasturage early in the spring and late in the fall, when other Grasses have not come up or have died out. It is



White Clover Lawn.

suited to a wide range of soils—does well on loamy, clay, and gravelly soils, and thrives on heavy black loam, and strong and low-lying soils. In wet places in a pasture when trampled down by the stock, where Timothy, Red Clover, and Kentucky Blue Grass fail, Meadow Fescue is the only Grass that will keep these places productive, and no amount of trampling is able to destroy it. It is not adapted to light, sandy soils.

Meadow Fescue is of the greatest value if sown in connection with other Grasses; and as farmers realize the value of mixtures of perennial Grasses for pastures or meadows, the demand for Meadow Fescue will be greatly increased, mainly because it is so sure to grow and come up quickly, keeping the weeds down and furnishing forage while the weaker Grasses are getting started. Meadow Fescue matures at the same time as Timothy and Red Top and Alsike Clover, and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. It is easily exterminated. When plowed up, it is dead for keeps. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre broadcast without a nurse crop.

Australian Blue Grass.—Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass. It will thrive even on hard clay soil, where there is not quite enough lime and fertility for Kentucky Blue Grass, and, having an excellent root development, forms a heavy turf.

Bermuda Grass.—Peculiarly adapted to the Southern States. A delicate Grass, valuable alike for lawn and hay crop. Grows on any soil. Oklahoma Experiment Station recommends it highly. It does well in the south part of Kansas and Southern States generally. A dry weather Grass, and is splendid to bind loose soils together. Propagate by division of the roots or sow the seed in amounts of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. Sow from April to June.

White Clover.—This is a low, close-growing Clover, with round white heads, and very fragrant; excellent for pasture, and when mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass makes the finest kind of a lawn and is universally used for this purpose in the United States. It also makes excellent pasture, and is very nutritious for sheep and cattle. It does well on almost any soil. Sow 5 to 8 pounds per acre alone for pasture; for lawn, 1 pound to 400 square feet.

FLOWERS

Flower Seeds, Sweet Peas, Flowering Bulbs and Roots, Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Climbing Vines and Creepers, Hardy Perennial Plants, Evergreens, Shade Trees.

SWEET PEAS

We are now recognized among the foremost authorities on Sweet Peas in the world. From the beginning with a few rows of Sweet Peas twenty years ago, Bryson Ayres has seen this humble start develop into one of the largest industries of its kind. Some of the world's choicest varieties are of the Bryson Ayres origination. We especially desire that you visit Sunny Slope during the late winter months and see Sweet Pea vines in our conservatories, 16 feet high, literally covered with orchid-like flowers, so sweet, so fragrant that one is thoroughly convinced that there is a "Sweet Pea Fairyland."

STANDARD OR SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

WE OFFER RE-SELECTED STOCKS FROM
OUR SUNNY SLOPE FARMS

WHITE

KING WHITE. The finest white; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 85c., ¼ lb., \$2.80; lb., \$9.50.
CONSTANCE HINTON. Black-seeded; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.25; lb., \$11.00.

CREAM

FLORADALE FAIRY. Rich cream, duplex; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.75.
ISABEL MALCOLM. Black-seeded; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.20; lb., \$7.50.
QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER (BURPEE). Deep primrose, flushed rose; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

BLUSH

ELEGANCE. Blush-pink of largest size; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.15; lb., \$14.00.
AGRICOLA. White, flushed lilac; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
VALENTINE. Light shell-pink; ½ oz., 95c; oz., \$1.65; ¼ lb., \$5.65.
CHARM. Blush, shaded lilac; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$4.85.

LIGHT PINK

CARESS. Soft pink on cream. Packets only. Retail price, 35c each.
DAISYBUD. An improved Elfrida Pearson; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00.
ELFRIDA PEARSON. Deep blush-pink; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.75.
MAVIS. Deep pink on white ground; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.35; lb., \$8.00.
CIS WRIGHT. Pink on cream; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.25.

CREAM-PINK

BRIDESMAID. Rich salmon-pink on ivory-cream ground. Packages* only. Retail price, 35c each.
MARGARET ATLEE. Deep pink on cream, suffused salmon; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.
MRS. HUGH DICKSON. Apricot-pink on cream; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.75.
MRS. ROUTZAHN. Buff, suffused delicate pink; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
W. T. HUTCHINS. Creamy apricot-pink; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.50.

SALMON-PINK

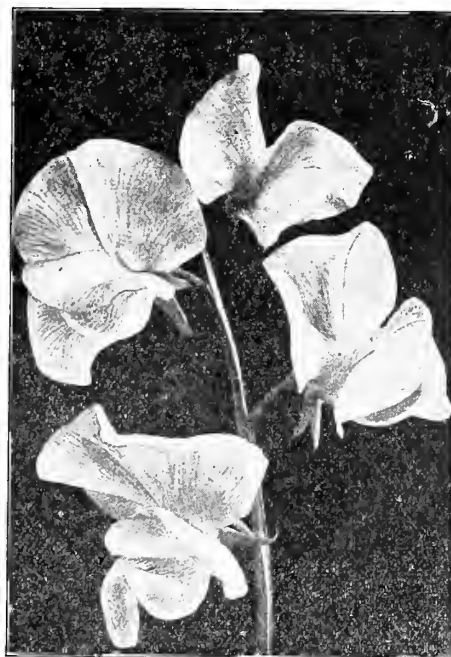
BERYL. Rich, soft salmon-pink, shaded buff; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.85.
DORIS USHER. Salmon-pink on cream; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.25.
LILLIAN. Pale salmon-pink, suffused amber; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.
PICTURE. Bright pink, flushed cream. Packets only. Retail price, 35c each.

DEEP PINK

ANNIE BOWNASS. Bright pink, heavily suffused salmon on white ground; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.25.
COUNTESS SPENCER. Soft rose-pink; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.
HAWLMARK PINK. Standard bright salmon-pink; wings rose-pink; ½ oz., \$1.15; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00.

ROSE

HERCULES. Rich pink, of magnificent size and form; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.
DECORATOR. Rose overlaid with terra-cotta; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.
GEORGE HERBERT. Bright rosy carmine; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.20; lb., \$7.50.
ROSABELLE. Large rose self with white blotch at base; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.



SWEET PEAS

ROSALIND. Rose-crimson with a soft salmon suffusion. Packets only. Retail price, 35c each.

SALMON

BARBARA. Large salmon-orange self; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.35; lb., \$8.00.
STIRLING STENT. Deep salmon, suffused orange; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.

ORANGE

HELEN LEWIS. Standard crimson-orange; wings orange-rose; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.75.
ROBERT SYDENHAM. Glowing orange self; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.50.
TANGERINE. New, deep orange. Packets only. Retail price, 35c each.

ORANGE-SCARLET

THE PRESIDENT. Dazzling orange-scarlet; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.95; lb., \$6.50.
THOMAS STEVENSON, IMPROVED. Standard orange; wings rosy scarlet; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.20; ¼ lb., \$3.85; lb., \$13.00.

CERISE

FIERY CROSS. Bright orange-cerise; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.15; lb., \$7.25.
HOPE. Scarlet-salmon-cerise self; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.25; lb., \$11.00.
ILLUMINATOR. Rich cerise-salmon; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
MRS. G. W. BISHOP. Salmon-cerise, suffused orange; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.
SINCERITY. Cerise self; largest size; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.70; lb., \$5.75.

CRIMSON

KING EDWARD. Deep carmine-crimson; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.20; lb., \$7.50.

SWEET PEAS. Cont.

SCARLET

MRS. C. P. TOMLIN. Rich, fiery scarlet; sunproof. Packets only. Retail price, 35c each.
VERMILION BRILLIANT. Intense scarlet self; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.

LAVENDER

DON ALVAR. Soft silvery blue; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.
HAWLMARK LAVENDER. True, clear light lavender. Packets only. price, 35c each.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Clear lavender with rose-pink sheen; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.75.
MARGARET MADISON. Azure-blue self; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.05; lb., \$7.00.
ORCHID. Deep lavender, suffused pink; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.25; lb., \$11.00.
R. F. FELTON. Lavender, suffused mauve; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.50.

BLUE

MRS. TOM JONES. Bright Delphinium-blue. Packets only. price, 35c each.
PHANTOM BLUE. A pastel shade of blue; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$4.85.
WEDGWOOD. Deep azure-blue; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.

DARK BLUE

BLUE MONARCH. Extra large, dark blue self; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.85.

MAUVE

THE LADY EVELINE. Beautiful rosy mauve; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

PURPLE

ROYAL PURPLE. Rich, warm purple; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.70; lb., \$5.75.
ARTHUR GREEN. Claret colored self; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.70; lb., \$5.75.

MAROON

HAWLMARK MAROON. Like polished mahogany. Packets only. price, 35c each.
KING MANOEL. Deep chocolate-maroon; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 85c; ¼ lb., \$2.80; lb., \$9.50.
WARRIOR. Rich reddish maroon, flushed bronze; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.85.

ART SHADES

BROCADE. Satiny salmon, lavender and rose-pink; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.15; lb., \$14.00.
CHARLES FOSTER. Hydrangea pastel shades; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.25.
IRISH BELLE. Lilac flushed pink; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
PRINCE GEORGE. Pastel rosy lilac; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
ROSINA. Rich rosy heliotrope; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.
CONSTANCE ACOMB. Creamy white, suffused mauve; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.70; lb., \$5.75.

PICOTEE

CHERUB. Rich cream, edged with bright rose; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
DAINTY. Pure white, edged with rose-pink; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
JEAN IRELAND. Cream, picoteed rose; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$4.85.
MRS. A. G. GENTLE. White, edged scarlet; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
MRS. J. BALMER. Cream, suffused reddish pink; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
MRS. TOWNSEND. White with picotee edge of blue; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
MRS. FRED KELLY. White with narrow edge of violet-blue; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

FLOWER SEEDS

We feel that we are the largest growers of select flower seeds in the United States. We take special care to have all seeds absolutely true to name.



ASTERS

ASTERS, IMPROVED AMERICAN.

The varieties below are all of American origin, and are the "cream" of the many distinct sorts originated in America. The lover of asters should have every one of these in his collection. They represent the highest development in asters. Carefully grown from selected seed.

CRIMSON GIANT. The plant is vigorous, of upright, branching growth, with strong stems 18 inches long, carrying fine double bright crimson flowers 4 inches in diameter. Grows 24 inches high. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.

ROCHESTER OR MIKADO. This superb variety is a branching type of the Giant Comet. The double flowers average from 3½ to 5 inches in diameter. The color is a charming shade of silvery lavender-pink. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.55.

WHITE MIKADO. The large, pure white flowers measure from 4 to 5 inches across, the long petals being artistically curled and twisted. The plants are of branching habit, 18 to 24 inches high. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.

PEERLESS PINK. A most satisfactory variety for either bedding or cutting. The plants grow 24 to 30 inches high, of strong branching growth. The fine double flowers are of large size and keep extremely well after cutting. The color is a wonderful and most pleasing shade of rich pink. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 70c.

SENSATION. The flowers are of a brilliant cardinal shade. The plant is of branching habit, attaining a height of 18 to 24 inches, and the flowers are borne on stems measuring 10 to 12 inches in length. As the name indicates, a "sensation." Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 85c.

LAVENDER GEM. One of the finest feathery flowers in the beautiful Comet type. The coloring is silvery white when first opening, changing to the most delicate shade of lavender when fully expanded. An excellent early bedding variety. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 85c.

ASTER (Giant Crego). Mixed packet, 10c.

ASTER (Dwarf Victoria). Mixed packet, 10c.

ASTER (Japanese Pompon). First introduced by us in 1914, but owing to the war, we were compelled to wait until now to distribute seed. Truly a floral treasure. Finest mixed. Packet, 25c.

ACROCLINIUM. Beautiful strawflower. Shades of pink and red. Wonderful dried for winter bouquets. Price, packet, 15c; large packet, 35c.

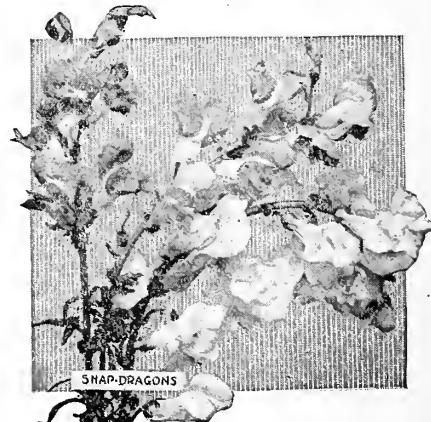
AQUILEGIS. Danish mixed. Similar to Rocky Mountain Hybrids, but much larger and more prolific. Price, per packet, 15c; large packet, 35c.

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum). Little gem. Most popular bedding variety. Packet, 10c.

AMARANTHUS. Tricolor Splendens. Per packet, 10c.

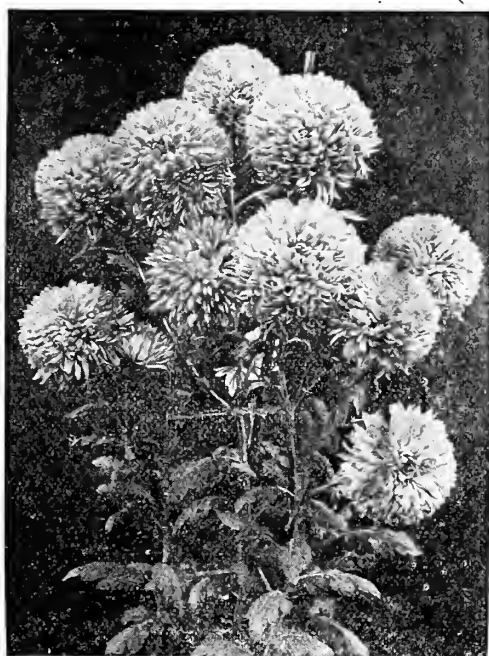
ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragons). We grow all the leading colors, such as brilliant rose, shell pink, scarlet, red, maroon, yellow, white. Separate colors or mixed. Per packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy). A very popular daisy which blooms first season from seed.



FLOWER SEEDS. Cont.

BALSAM. Finest mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
CALENDULA. Lemon, orange, scarlet, white. Separate colors or mixed. Packet, 10c.
CALLIOPSIS. Annual varieties. Mixed. Packet, 10c.
CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell). *Persicifolia Grandiflora*. Fine mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
CANDYTUFT, GIANT HYACINTH. Flowered. White. Large packet, 25c.
CANDYTUFT. Large flowered. Mixed. Packet, 10c.
CARNATION. Annual flowering. Mixed. These bloom the first season, and are even more fragrant than our hot-house carnations.
CELOSIA (Giant Cockscomb). Ayres' world prize, the finest mixture in existence. Red, pink, white, yellow, cerise, rose, mahogany, variegated gold, or finest mixture. Packet, 25c; five packets, \$1.00.
CELOSIA ARGENTEA. Beautifully plumed. Our mixture contains all the colors of the rainbow. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
CELOSIA COMPACTA. Large compact heads. Per packet, 10c.
CELOSIA. Ayres' Magnifica. The most magnificent specimens of Celosias ever seen, either in Europe or America. Those who desire a grand novelty should try this. Large packet, 25c.
CELOSIAMUM. Our own creation. Beautiful ball shape resembling a huge chrysanthemum. Color, cardinal red. Introduced by us 1919. Seed of this last year brought \$2.00 per packet; however, owing to a large crop, we offer it this season, 40c per packet; 3 for \$1.00.



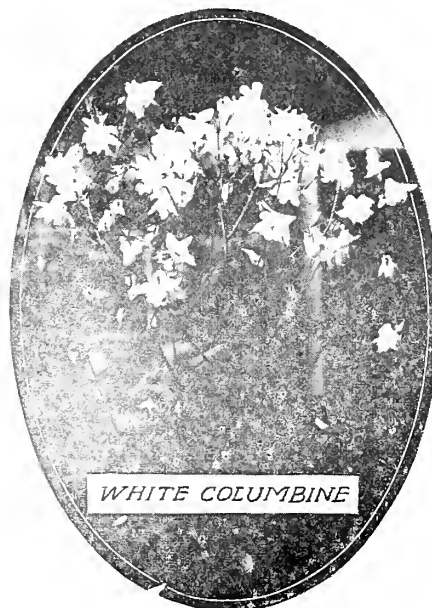
CELOSIAMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Annual summer variety. New, very fine golden yellow; blooms from early summer until frost. Large packet, 25c.
CENTAUREA CYANUS (Cornflower). Double bachelor button. In this we have the finest mixtures in existence. It cannot be compared with the old single form flowered type. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. Sweet scented. Pink, purple, lavender, white, or mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
CHINESE LANTERN PLANT (*Physalis Franchetii*). Pkt., 35c.
CLARKIA (*Elegans*). Beautiful salmon pink or mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
COBOEA SCANDENS. Packet, 10c.
COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.
COREOPSIS, LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. Golden yellow. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
COSMOS (*Lady Lenox*). Pink and white. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
COSMOS (*Giant Flowered*). Pink, crimson, white or mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
COSMOS. Double and single crested; Sunny Slope mixture. We think this grand double and single crested cosmos the greatest and most valuable acquisition to the flower kingdom. The immense double flowers remind one of chrysanthemums, yet they have the delicate texture of the rarest orchid. We are fortunate in having grown a large amount of this seed. Packet, 15c; large packet, 35c.



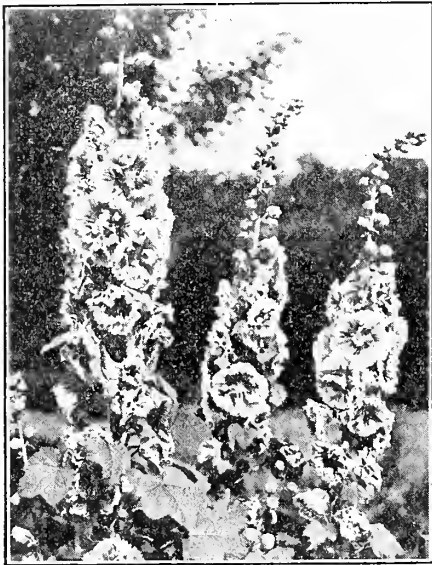
COSMOS

DELPHINIUM (*Japanese*). Packet, 25c.
DELPHINIUM (*Formosum*). Dark blue with white eye; very popular. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
DELPHINIUM (*Belladonna*). Turquoise blue. Large packet, 25c.
DAISY (*Shasta*). Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
DAISY (*Double Bellis*). English strain. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
DIANTHUS. Annual varieites. Good mixture. Packet, 10c.
DIANTHUS (*Barbatus*). See Sweet William.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA (*California Poppy*). Golden, orange, yellow, rose, white, crimson, cardinal, or finest mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA (*Bush*). See *Hunnemania*.
EUPHORBIA (*Marginata*). Everlasting flowers, or straw flowers for winter bouquets. Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
FEVERFEW. Packet, 10c.
FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). Beautiful blue. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
FOUR-O'CLOCK. Packet, 10c.
GAILLARDIA. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
GERANIUM. Packet, 25c.
GODETIA. Good mixed. Packet, 10c.
GOMPHRENA (*Globe Bachelor's Button*). Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
GOURDS (*Ornamental*). Ayres' American and European mixed. Very fine. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
GRASSES (*Ornamental*). Annual varieties; mixed. Contains the cream of the annual grasses throughout the world. Fine dried for winter bouquets. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
GYSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*). Fine with bouquets, especially Sweet Peas. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
GYSOPHILA PANICULATA (*Perennial*). Large packet, 25c.



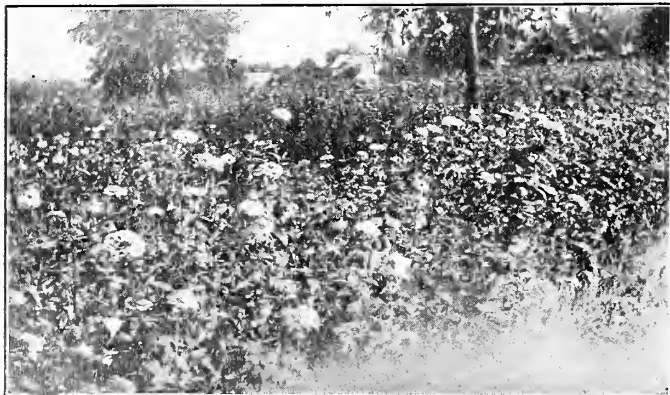
WHITE COLUMBINE

FLOWER SEEDS. Cont.



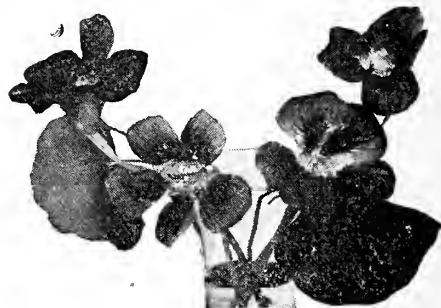
HOLLYHOCK

- HELIANTHUS.** See Sun Flower.
- HELICHRYSUM** (Original Strawflower). Everyone should grow some of these beautiful flowers to dry for winter bouquets. Our mixture is the finest in existence. Pastel shades are included in this mixture, as well as the most vivid shades of red, rose, and yellow. Packet, 15c; large packet, 35c.
- HELIOTROPE.** Giant Hybrids. Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- HOLLYHOCK.** Double. Light pink, maroon, rose, scarlet, yellow, white, crimson. Fine mixture. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- HOLLYHOCK.** Single. Mixed. Packet, 10c.
- HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.** Called by some Tulip Poppy; very beautiful. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- KOCHIA.** Fine strain. Packet, 10c.
- LARKSPUR.** Sunny Slope Giants. Pink, white, red, blue, purple, lavender, cardinal, rose, carmine, lilac. Separate colors; the finest in existence. Packet, 25c.
- LARKSPUR.** Fine mixed. Packet, 10c.
- LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS** (Perennial Pea). Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- LINARIA MAROCCANA.** Packet, 10c.
- LINUM.** Packet, 10c.
- LOBELIA.** Finest mixture. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- LUPINUS.** Annual Lupinus. We have imported seed of this valuable annual from nearly every part of Europe. We also have some wonderful American hybrids; these have been grown very successfully at our Sunny Slope Farm. Packet, 25c.
- MARIGOLD.** Tall African Mixed. Packet, 10c. Separate colors in lemon or orange. Packet, 25c.
- MARIGOLD.** French Dwarf. Double flowered. Mixed. Packet, 10c.



On Our Sunny Slope Farm. Ayres' Mammoth Zinnias.

- MIGNONETTE.** No garden should be without sweet mignonette, the flower of Shakespearean days. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- MORNING GLORY.** American or Japanese. The colors in a fairy mixture. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- NASTURTIUM.** Dwarf. Our finest mixtures. Packet, 10c; ounce 20c.
- NASTURTIUM.** Tall. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c.
- NICOTIANA AFFINIS** (Alata Grandiflora). Blooms at night; very sweet scented. Packet, 10c.
- NIGELLA** (Love-in-the-Mist). Packet, 10c.
- PANSY.** (Giant Sunny Slope Mixture); grown on our own farms. This mixture contains the cream of the whole world. No better seed can be obtained from any source. All of these blooms are so large, ruffled and waved, that they remind one of huge orchids. Packet, 25c; oz., \$7.00.
- PANSY.** Fine Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- PETUNIA.** Large flowered, Fringed and Double. Mixed. Packet, 35c.
- PETUNIA.** Fine hybrids. Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- PHLOX DRUMMONDII.** Fine Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- PHYSALIS FRANCHETII** (Chinese Lantern Plant). This beautiful plant came to us from France. It is, perhaps, the most ornamental of all our ornamental flowers. The beautiful pods can be dried, and make most beautiful winter bouquets. Packet, 35c.
- POPPIES.** Annual. Mixed. Containing the cream of the Shirley, Mikado, Carnation—flowered and Peonie—flowered. This seed was grown at our Sunny Slope Farm. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- POPPIES.** Annual Newport Pinks. We obtained this seed from the originator. This beautiful poppy resembles a huge chrysanthemum, and is most useful as a cut flower. Packet, 25c.
- POPPIES.** Oriental (Perennial). Fine mixed, including orange, red, maroon and pink. Packet, 25c.
- PORTULACA.** Fine mixed. Packet, 10c.
- STOCKS.** English and German mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- STRAWFLOWERS.** Mixed or separate colors. Wonderful for winter bouquets. Packet, 15c; large packet 35c.
- SUN FLOWER.** Giant mixed, including red, yellow, cream. Packet, 10c.
- SWEET WILLIAM** (Dianthus Barbatus). Mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- VERBENA.** Pink, white, purple, scarlet, rose; separate colors or mixed. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c; oz., \$2.00.
- WALLFLOWER.** This grand English flower should be more generally grown. Fine mixture. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- ZINNIA.** Ayres' Mammoth. We feel that our Giant strain is the finest in existence. Scarlet, white, crimson, purple, yellow, golden, primrose, salmon. Separate colors. Packet, 25c. Fine mixed; packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.
- ZINNIA.** Dahlia Flowered. Curled and crested. This grand novelty should be in every garden. Packet, 15c; large packet, 25c.
- ZINNIA.** Dwarf (Little Red Riding Hood). Beautiful orange red. Packet, 10c; large packet, 25c.



NASTURIUM

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME
AT OUR
SUNNY SLOPE SEED FARMS
AND NURSERIES.

FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

The Florist, as well as the Landscape Gardener, will find much of interest in the following lists. Ayres' Bulbs are selected with the same care and attention to Quality as are Ayres' Seeds. All of the bulbs and roots offered herein are first size (unless otherwise stated), sound and healthy, and sure to bloom if given reasonable care.

We take particular pains in specially packing bulbs and roots to ensure their arrival in good condition and, for this reason, always ship bulbs separately from seeds when both are ordered. When placing your order, specify when and how you wish your bulbs to be sent.

Our collection of Dahlias is especially worthy of attention. Our lists of bulbs are not so extensive but are carefully selected and comprise the best varieties for all purposes; in fact, it has been our aim throughout to offer Quality rather than Quantity.

If you plant Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, or Hardy Perennials, send in your name now to receive a copy of Bryson Ayres' Fall Bulb Catalog (issued September 1st).

Note—Three or more bulbs will be supplied at the dozen rates, 25 or more at the 100 rates, and 250 or more at the thousand rates.

AMARYLLIS—

- (Sprekelia) formosissima; 25c each; doz., \$2.25.
- (Hippeastrum) Johnsoni; 65c each; doz., \$6.00.
- Halli (Lycoris squamigera); 40c each; doz., \$3.75.
- (Hippeastrum) Hybrids. Mixed; 65c each; doz., \$6.00.
- CALADIUM Esculentum (Colocasia); 9 to 11 inches; 25c each; doz., \$2.25; per 100, \$14.50.
- CALADIUM. Fancy Leaved. Mixed; 25c each; doz., \$2.25; per 100, \$14.50.
- CALLA (Zantedeschia) Ethiopica; 20c each; doz., \$1.75; per 100, \$11.00.
- CALLA (Zantedeschia) Elliottiana; 30c each; doz., \$2.75; per 100, \$18.00.

CANNAS

"The Finest Five"—

- Piery Cross; 40c each; doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$24.00.
- City of Portland; 30c each; doz., \$2.75; per 100, \$18.00.
- Favorite; 20c each; doz., \$1.60; per 100, \$10.00.
- Eureka; 30c each; doz., \$2.65; per 100, \$17.00.
- King Humbert; 20c each; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.

SHADES OF RED—Green Foliage—

- Dragon; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.
- Fanal; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.
- Lafayette; doz., \$1.65; per 100, \$10.00.
- Wintzer's Colossal; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.
- The President; 35c each; doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$19.50.

YELLOW AND ORANGE—Green Foliage—

- Cheerfulness; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.
- Golden Gate; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- Orange Bedder; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- The Gem; doz., \$1.20; per 100, \$8.00.

ROSE AND PINK—Green Foliage—

- Hungaria; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- Rosea Gigantea; doz., \$1.85.

VARIEGATED—Green Foliage—

- Gaiety; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- Souv. de Antoine Crozy; doz., \$1.10; per 100, \$7.20.

BRONZE AND DARK LEAVED—

- Dr. E. Ackerknecht; doz., \$1.10; per 100, \$7.20.
- Wyoming; doz., \$1.10; per 100, \$7.20.
- Varouna; 35c each; doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$19.50.

MIXED—

- Trial Grounds. Mixed; doz., 70c; per 100, \$4.50.
- Cinnamon Vine; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.
- Funkia (Hosta). Subcordata; doz., \$2.15.
- Funkia (Hosta). Undulata Variegata; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.

GLADIOLI

Ayres' New Primulinus Hybrids.

The most graceful in form, profuse in bloom, and artistic in color of all Gladioli. They have made a sensation wherever they have been exhibited and will be in tremendous demand for cut flowers. Doz., 65c; 100, \$4.50.

STANDARD VARIETIES—

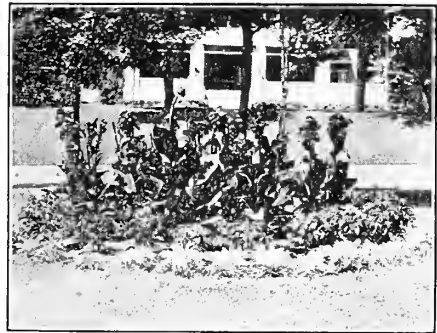
- America. Pink; doz., 65c; per 100, \$4.50.
- Baron Hulot. Blue; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.
- Halley. Orange red; doz., 80c; per 100, \$5.75.
- Kunderdi Glory. Ruffled cream; doz., 90c; per 100, \$6.25.
- Mrs. Frances King. Scarlet; doz., 65c; per 100, \$4.50.
- Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. Pink and red; doz., 85c; per 100, \$9.00.
- Mrs. Watt. Cherry red; doz., 90c; per 100, \$6.25.
- Niagara. Rose carmine marking; doz., 90c; per 100, \$6.25.
- Panama. Deep pink; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- Peace. Large white; doz., 90c; per 100, \$6.25.
- Princeline. Scarlet; doz., 90c; per 100, \$6.25.
- Schwaben. Canary yellow; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$9.50.

GLADIOLI IN MIXTURE—

- Fine Mixed. First size; per 100, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$25.00.
- Fine Mixed. Second size; per 100, \$2.00; per 1,000, \$18.50.
- Special Light Shades, mixed; per 100, \$3.40; per 1,000, \$32.00.
- First Size. Mixed; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.40; 1,000, \$32.00.
- Second Size. Mixed; doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$28.00.

GLOXINIAS—Giant-Flowered—

- Queen Alexandra; each 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- Scarlet. White Border; each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- King George V; each 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- Duchess of York; each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- Reading Purple; each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- White; each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.
- Mixed; each, 30c; doz., \$2.65.



CANNAS

- HEMEROCALLIS. Flava; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- HEMEROCALLIS. Florham; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- HYACINTHUS (Galtonia). Candicans; doz., 85c; per 100, \$8.00.

JAPANESE IRIS—

- Gold Bound; doz., \$2.35; per 100, \$15.00.
- Mount Hood; doz., \$2.35; per 100, \$15.00.
- Pyramid; doz., \$1.85; per 100, \$12.00.
- Victor; doz., \$2.35; per 100, \$15.00.
- New Seedlings. Mixed; 1,000 for \$45.00; doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

SIBERIAN IRIS—

- Snow Queen; doz., \$2.25; per 100, \$14.50.
- Purple; doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$13.00.
- Blue King; doz., \$2.25; per 100, \$14.50.

- ISMENE (Hymenocallis) Calathina; 20c each; doz., \$1.60; per 100, \$10.00.

HARDY LILIES—

- Auratum; 100 for \$18.00; each, 30c; doz., \$2.75.
- Batemanniae; each, 20c; doz., \$1.75.
- Canadense; each, 20c; doz., \$1.75.
- Davuricum; each, 15c; doz., \$1.35.
- Hansonii; each, 80c; doz., \$7.50.
- Henryi; each, 80c; doz., \$7.50.
- Longiflorum giganteum; 100, \$18.00; each, 30c; doz., \$2.75.
- Regale (myriophyllum); each, \$1.50; doz., \$14.00.
- Speciosum Melpomene; each 30c; doz., \$2.75.
- Speciosum rubrum; 100 for \$18.00; each, 30c; doz., \$2.75.
- Superbum; each, 20c; doz., \$1.75.
- Tigrinum Fortunei Giganteum; each, 20c; doz., \$1.75.
- Tigrinum flore pleno; each 30c; doz., \$2.75.

- LILY OF THE VALLEY—Field grown clumps; each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.

- MADEIRA VINE. Doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.

- MONTBRETIA. Crocosmiaeflora; doz., \$1.45.

- OXALIS Deppei; 1,000 for \$8.00; doz., 15c; per 100, 90c.

- OXALIS Deppei Rosea—"Shamrock"; 1,000 for \$8.75; doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.00.

- OXALIS Lasiandra; 1,000 for \$8.00; doz., 15c; per 100, 90c.

HARDY PHLOX—

- Eclairer; doz., \$1.35; per 100, \$9.00.
- Europa; doz., \$1.35.

- Riverton Jewel; doz., \$1.35.

- Mrs. Wm. Jenkins; doz., \$1.35.

- Rynstrom; doz., \$1.35.

- W. C. Egan; doz., \$1.35.

- TUBEROSE. Excelsior Pearl, first size; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.

- TUBEROSE. Excelsior Pearl. Mammoth bulbs; doz., 85c; per 100, \$6.00.

TUBEROSES—

- Excelsior. Double or single; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.

- ZEPHYRANTHES Candida; doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

- ZEPHYRANTHES Rosea; doz., \$1.60; per 100, \$10.00.

Note—Three or more bulbs or roots will be supplied at the dozen rates; 25 or more at the 100 rates, and 250 or more at the 1,000 rates.

THE BRYSON AYRES SEED CO.

THE BRYSON AYRES FAMOUS DAHLIAS

CHOICE PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

SUNNY SLOPE CREAM. Large and free-blooming. Cream red, suffused with salmon and yellow. Very free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

SUNNY SLOPE CREAM. Large and free-blooming. Cream, suffused yellow; 30c each; doz., \$2.25.

SUNNY SLOPE SALMON. Salmon, suffused yellow and amber; 30c each; doz., \$2.25.

SUNNY SLOPE WHITE. Magnificent, pure white flowers of giant size, borne continuously on long stems well above the foliage; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

H. J. LOVINK. A delicate combination of white and lilac. Large flowers on exceptionally long stems; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

HORTULANUS BUDEE. Orange-scarlet, shading lighter toward the edges of the petals, with a glistening bronze or copper sheen; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. Pinkish salmon-buff. Very early and free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON. Exquisite rich salmon, suffused with light buff-pink; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

MRS. W. E. WHINERAY. A lovely rose, suffused clear yellow, deepening at the base of petals; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

MRS. JOHN GRIBBEL. Light salmon-pink, heavily flushed amber and yellow; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

MME. VON BYSTEIN. Large, elegantly formed blooms. Soft mauve shading lighter toward the outer edges of the petals; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

ROMOLO PIAZZANI. Early and free-flowering. A delightful blend of rose, salmon, and amber. Splendid for cutting; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

THE BRIDE. White with a blush suffusion toward the center. The petals are much twisted and gracefully curved; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

HORTULANUS WITTE. Very large, free-flowering, pure white; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25.

BARON G. DE GRANCY. Pure, waxy white of perfect form. A profuse bloomer; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS IN MIXTURE; 100 for \$7.50; doz., \$1.15.

SELECT DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

AYESHA. Clear, light yellow of largest size and finest form; 40c each; ¼ doz., \$1.10; doz., \$3.50.

DR. TYRRELL. Rich golden bronze shading to bronzy red at base of petals; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

HORTULANUS FIET. Rich salmon, suffused amber and yellow. Flowers of immense size; 75c each; ¼ doz., \$2.00.

JACK ROSE. Brilliant crimson-red. Well established in popularity; 20c each; doz., \$1.60.

JOHN IVANAMAKER. Deep lavender-pink. Very free-flowering; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

MELODY. Canary-yellow petals tipped with creamy white. Of large size; 20c each; doz., \$1.60.

MINNIE BURGIE. The finest red. Of large size, free-flowering; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.20; doz., \$3.75.

MINNIE McCULLOUGH. Soft golden yellow, tipped bronzy red; 20c each; doz., \$1.60.

MRS. C. H. BRECK. Soft yellow, deeply suffused carmine. Large flowers in profusion; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.20; doz., \$3.75.

ORANGE BEAUTY. Deep, rich orange—an unusual shade; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

YELLOW GIANT (Jan Olieslagers). Rich, buttery yellow. Very free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

SUPERB CACTUS DAHLIAS

BEAUPORT BEAUTY. Buff, suffused amber. One of the finest exhibition varieties; 50c each; ¼ doz., \$1.35; doz., \$4.50.

CORONET. Deep orange, shading to yellow at base; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

DOLLY. Crimson-scarlet, tipped with pure white; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

DOROTHY HAWES. Clear, rosy purple. Extra large; 35c each; ¼ doz., \$1.00; doz., \$3.00.

EDITH CARTER. Yellow, suffused carmine. Free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

E. F. HAWES. Clear salmon-pink. Early blooming; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

F. W. FELLOWS. Orange-scarlet, of finest form; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

GLORY OF WILTS. Clear yellow. Early and free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

GRAPHIC. Dark purple, tipped with white. Odd but striking; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

H. L. BROUSSON. Rich rose with white center. Large size and finest form; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

HOMER. Rich, bright maroon. One of the best dark varieties; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

INDOMITABLE. Lilac-mauve with lighter tips; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

IRRESISTIBLE. Yellow, suffused pale rose; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

JENNY WREN. Yellow overlaid with pink. Early and free-flowering; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

JOHN RIDING. Deep, rich crimson. Of largest size and perfect form; 60c each; ¼ doz., \$1.65; doz., \$5.50.

MILTON HOWARD. Rich pink, tipped white. A fine exhibition variety; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

MISS LONDON. Deep rose, tinged yellow; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

MME. H. CAYEUX. Delicate pink, white at base and tips of petals; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

MRS. H. RANDLE. Rose, suffused cream; of finest form and good size; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25; doz., \$4.00.

NANTWICH. Light bronzy orange; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

PEGASUS. A unique combination of colors. Pale yellow, splashed and spotted with red; 35c each; ¼ doz., \$1.00; doz., \$3.00.

PIERROT. Deep amber, sometimes tipped white. Unique and outstanding; 60c each; ¼ doz., \$1.65; doz., \$5.50.

REINE CAYEUX. Bright scarlet; early and a profuse bloomer; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

THE QUAKER. White, suffused flesh-pink. Exquisite; 35c each; ¼ doz., \$1.00; doz., \$3.00.

CACTUS DAHLIAS IN MIXTURE. 100 for \$9.50; doz., \$1.50.

UNIQUE COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

FROGMORE. Scarlet, tipped yellow, with large yellow collar petals; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

HOLYROOD. Bright red, tipped creamy white, with yellow collar; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

MAURICE RIVOIRE. Blood-red with white fringed collar; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

QUEEN ANNE. Light scarlet, tipped and margined yellow. Finely fringed yellow collar; 20c each; doz., \$1.75.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS IN MIXTURE. 100 for \$9.50; doz., \$1.50.

DAINTY POMPON DAHLIAS

BACCHUS. Bright crimson-scarlet; 30c each; doz., \$2.50.

ADRIENNE. Crimson, tipped yellow; 25c each; doz., \$2.00.

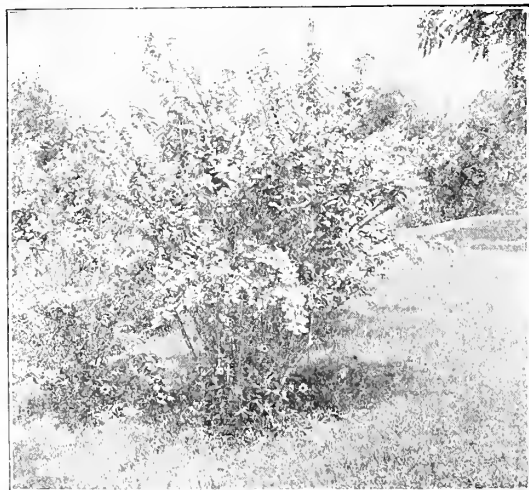
DR. JIM. Rosy purple; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25.

QUEEN OF WHITE. Pure white; 45c each; ¼ doz., \$1.25.

WEE GRACIE. White, tipped and edged lavender; 50c each; doz., \$1.35.

AYRES' TRIAL GROUND MIXTURE OF DAHLIAS. 100 for \$6.75; doz., \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS



DEUTZIA

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S (Japanese Barberry). 1½ to 2 ft., each 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each 60c; specimen plants, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

CURRENT, YELLOW (Ribes Aurcum). Specimen shrubs; \$1.50 to \$3.00.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. Fine for growing in front of taller shrubs. 12 to 18 inches, each 60c; Specimen size, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

DOGWOOD. Red-twigged (Cornus Sibirica alba). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

ELDER. Cut-leaved (Sambucus Nigra Liciniata). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS A (Golden Bell). 2 to 3 ft., each 60c; Specimen bushes, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

FRINGE. Purple or Mist Tree (Rhus Cotinus). Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

FRINGE. White (Chionanthus Virginica). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

HONEYSUCKLE. Ledebour. 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

HONEYSUCKLE. Red Tartarian. Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

HONEYSUCKLE. Pink Tartarian. Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

HONEYSUCKLE. Morrow's (Lonicera Morrowi). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$4.00.

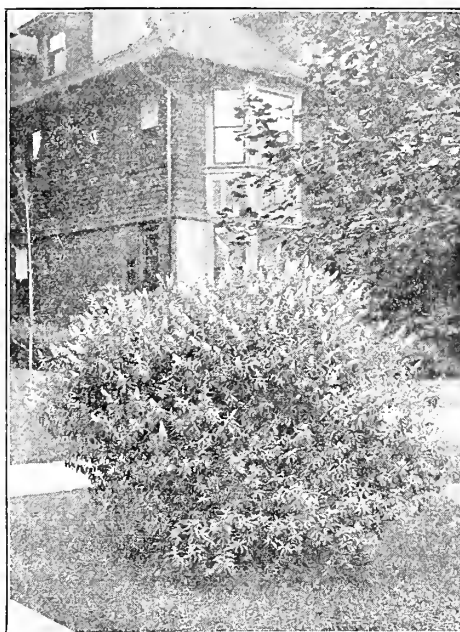
ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS. Cont.



SNOWBALL.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. Dwarf (*Aesculus Parviflora*). 18 to 24 inches. \$1.50.
HYDRANGEA. Large-flowered (*Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
HYDRANGEA. Tree. Same as the former, but grown in tree form, and bears great trusses of flowers; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
HYDRANGEA. *Arborescens Grandiflora* (Everblooming Snowball *Hydrangea*). 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Specimen shrubs, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
LILAC. Common Purple (*Syringa Vulgaris*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
LILAC. Common White (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
LILAC. White Persian (*Syringa Persica Alba*). 2 to 3 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
LILAC. Giant Tree (*Syringa Japonica*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
LILAC, HUNGARIAN (*Syringa Josikaea*). 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
LILAC, HIMALAYAN (*Syringa Villosa*). 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$4.00.
NAMED FRENCH VARIETIES OF LILACS. The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White and bloom much earlier. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 Specimen shrubs. \$2.50 to \$5.00.
ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Fine blue, shaded violet.
BELLE DE NANCY. Satiny rose, white center.
CHARLES X. Reddish purple; large.
DR. MASTERS. Clear lilac; superb.
LUDWIG SPAETH. Dark purplish red; superb.
MARIE LEGRAYE. One of the finest white Lilacs.
MICHAEL BUCHNER. Dwarf; pale lilac.
MADAME LEMOINE. Fine, double, white Lilac.
PRESIDENT CARNOT. Pale blue.
PRESIDENT GREVY. A beautiful blue.
PRESIDENT VIGER. Bluish lilac; extra.
RUBRA DE MARLY. Purplish red; fine.
LOCUST, PINK. (*Robinia Hispida*). 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
PLUM. Double-flowering (*Prunus Triloba*). 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
PRIVET, REGEL'S (*Ligustrum Regelianum*). 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.
PRIVET, IBOTA (*Ligustrum Ibota*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA (Choke Cherry). 2 to 3 ft., nursery row 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$4.00.
QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia Japonica*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana Arborescens*). 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SNOWBALL. Carles' (*Viburnum Carlesii*). 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.
SNOWBALL. Common (*Viburnum Opulus Sterile*). Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SNOWBALL, WAYFARING TREE (*Viburnum Lantana*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SNOWBALL, LENTAGE SHEEPBERRY (*Viburnum Lentana*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.
SNOWBALL, HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum Opulus*). American type. Quite different from the regular type; leaves glossy green with red stems and are free from insects. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SNOWBERRY, RED, or INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*). Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$3.50.
SNOWBERRY. White (*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*). 2 to 3 ft., transplanted, 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$3.50.
SPIRAEA, ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf. 18 to 24 inches, 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
SPIRAEA, AUREA (Golden Spirea). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
SPIRAEA, BILLIARDII. 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
SPIRAEA, BUMALDA. Dwarf. 18 to 24 inches, 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
SPIRAEA, REEVESII FLORE PLENO. Double. 3 to 4 ft., 80c.
SPIRAEA, VAN HOUTTI (Bridal Wreath). 2 to 3 ft., 60c each; 3 to 4 ft., 80c each; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SUMAC. Cut-Leaved (*Rhus Glabra Laciniata*). 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
SUMAC. Fragrant (*Rhus Aromatica*). 2 to 3 ft., 80c.
SYRINGA AVALANCHE (*Philadelphus Hybrida*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c.
SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
SYRINGA LEMOINEI (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Coronarius*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
SYRINGA, MONT BLANC (*Philadelphus Mont Blanc*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c.
TAMARIX ODESSANA. 2 to 3 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
TAMARIX HISPIDA AESTIVALIS. 2 to 3 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
WEIGELA DESBOISII (*Diervilla Hybrida*). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.50.
WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (*Diervilla Hybrida*). 2 to 3 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
WEIGELA ROSEA (*Diervilla Rosea*). 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.50.
WEIGELA ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA. 3 to 4 ft., 80c; Specimen shrubs, \$1.00 to \$2.50.



SPIREA.

ROSES



Acres of Roses at Our Farm.

HARDY EVER-BLOOMING ROSES, HYBRID TEAS. (2 Years Old)—Will Bloom Profusely the First Season.

This is a class of roses for general planting everywhere. The great advantage claimed for them is that they combine the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual with the constant blooming qualities and delicious fragrance of the Tea Roses. These varieties we list include only the choicest, and your surprise will come from the quantities of beautiful blossoms they produce. Hardy in all localities and without protection, except in the Northern States, where a mulch should be given them.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The following list represents very careful selections. The range of color is complete, hardy, and true to name, monthly bloomers.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very large and fragrant. Rather delicate, constitution requires especially well drained soil; rich crimson.

CAROLINE TESTOUT. Satiny pink, very large flowers. Excellent habit.

DUCHESS DE WELLINGTON. Intense saffron-yellow, changing to a coppery yellow as the flowers develop; fragrant and free flowering.

GRUSS AN TEPLIZ. Medium size, intense scarlet-crimson. Strong grower, sweet scented and persistent bloomer. One of the best roses.

GENERAL McARTHUR. As an all-round garden rose, there is no variety of its color, a rich crimson, that will give better satisfaction.

GEORGEIOUS. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow and rose; very beautiful.

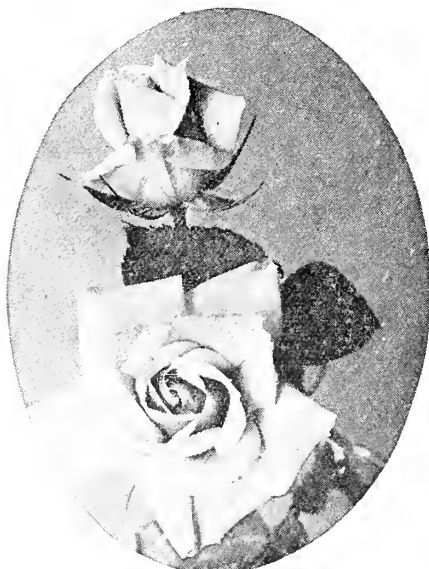
HOOSIER BEAUTY. Rich dark red, fine budder, and very hardy and fragrant.

HADLEY. Darkest velvet color, fragrant and free flowering.

JONKEER J. L. MOCK. Greatly improved La France, imperial pink; wondrous keeping qualities. The flowers are of large size, perfect form and highly perfumed.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. Deeper pink than Killarney, producing strong stems and long pointed buds; very hardy.

KILLARNEY WHITE. White, slightly tinted pink, long pointed buds, free bloomer, and no doubt one of the best white roses.



OPHELIA ROSE.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Soft pearly white.

Very fragrant and productive.

LADY HILLINGTON. Beautiful coppery shade of apricot-yellow, pointed bud, very free flowering.

LADY PIERRE. Deep copper reddish-salmon, flushed fawn and copper, an ideal variety.

LAURENT CARLE. Large, sweet scented brilliant carmine. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer throughout the season.

LYON ROSE. The long buds are tipped coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base; very fragrant.

MY MARYLAND. Very free bloomer; flowers large and double; color bright salmon pink. Should be in every collection.

MRS. B. R. CANT. Bright rose pink, a strong, healthy grower and productive.

MRS. AARON WARD. A remarkable floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact, dwarf growth, pointed bud, full double flowers when open. Color a distinct Indian yellow, shaped lighter towards edges.



AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.

MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL. Long pointed buds, dark rose-pink, one of the best keepers. Very fragrant and beautiful.

MADAM CHRISTY MILLER. Exquisite silvery pink, one of the best varieties.

OPHELIA. Delicate shade of salmon-yellow, shaded with rose, floriferous and beautiful.

RADIANCE. An ideal bedding variety of remarkable free flowering habit of a brilliant rose-pink. One of the best garden roses; good keeping qualities.

RED RADIANCE. Rosy-crimson, vigorous and productive, except color same habit as Radiance.

RHEA REID. Strong grower, and prolific bloomer, carmine rose color. Should be in every collection.

SUNBURST. A superb rose, of good, vigorous habit; buds long, cup shaped. Color a rich yellow with orange-yellow center.

WILLOWMERE. Coral-red color, suffused with carmine in bud state, and opens to a large full flower of a rich shrimp-pink.

WM. R. SMITH. Creamy-white with rose shadings. Long pointed buds and an excellent bedder.

Strong two-year-old bushes of any of these varieties, 80c each, \$8.00 per dozen.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These roses are a most valuable class because of their large, sweet, brilliant colored flowers.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very large and fragrant, rich crimson color.

GEN. JAQUEMINOT. Too well known to require a lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red roses, and is one of the most satisfactory to grow.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Color fine snow-white, free from any yellow or rose tints.

MADAME PLANTIER. The iron-clad white cemetery rose; bears hundreds of beautiful, snowy-white fragrant blossoms.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers. Color, a bright rose pink.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Flowers good size and fine form with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers, color, cherry red.

Any of the above strong two-year-old bushes at 80c each, \$8.00 per dozen.

ROSES. Cont.



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Need No Protection Even In the Coldest Climate.

Very few vines give such an abundance of blossoms as the Climbing Roses. Again there is nothing in cultivation more beautiful and attractive. Surround your house and veranda, cover your pergola, screens, and fences with these famous Climbing Roses. The stock we offer is choice and will give entire satisfaction.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Brilliant carmine rose, with a slight cream variegation and yellow stamens at center.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This new climbing form of the famous rose so long the American favorite, is as lovely and fragrant as the bush form. The hardy climber blood with which it is crossed, gives healthy, perfect foliage and a strong climbing habit of growth; the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

BALTIMORE BELL. Pale blush, variegated carmine-rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the best Climbing Roses.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The most popular Climbing Rose; clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double flowers.



THOUSAND BEAUTIES ROSE.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A Climbing Rose, which is strong, vigorous growth and general habit, very closely approaches the popular Crimson Rambler; its flowers, which are borne in clusters, are of a beautiful shell pink, full, double, and of large size for a cluster rose, and deliciously scented.

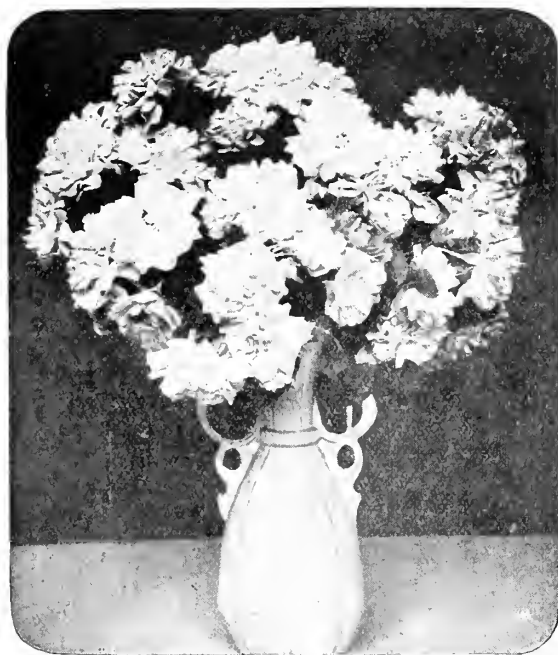
WHITE DOROTHY. Brilliant green foliage of splendid texture and free from mildew, flowers are a glistening white and borne in great trusses.

EXCELSA. A splendid Climbing Rose, remarkable in many ways but particularly in the brilliant fiery red or intense crimson-scarlet flowers, which are very double and borne in trusses of thirty to forty.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. Soft dark red, changing to light pink, like an apple blossom. Splendid hardy Climbing Rose.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. The Everblooming Crimson Rambler, brilliant crimson clusters of flowers.

LADY GAY. A seedling of the popular Crimson Rambler, which it closely resembles in habit and vigor of growth, but with flowers of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to a soft-tinted white.



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

MISS G. MESMAN (Climbing Baby Rambler). A grand acquisition to the list of Climbers. A strong grower and produces large, compact clusters of bright carmine flowers continuously from June until frost. An easy grower and very valuable for porches, arches, etc.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. Flowers produced in grand clusters; pure, deep crimson; brighter than any of this class, holds color to the last; handsome foliage; blooms early and bountifully.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. An old standard variety, and one that will be popular. No collection of hardy Climbing Roses is complete without it. Bright, rosy red, large, compact, and globular flowers.

VEILCHENBLAU. (Blue Climbing Rose). It has always been most persons' ideal to cultivate a blue rose, and we are now in a position to offer such a variety. It has glossy, green foliage, a strong grower and producing steel blue flowers.

RUSSELL'S CATTAGE. Dark velvety crimson; very double and full; profuse bloomed.

WILLIAM C. EGAN. Splendid pink flowers. A much-sought-for rose; used for pillars and wherever an extremely hardy rose is wanted. Fine for hedges.

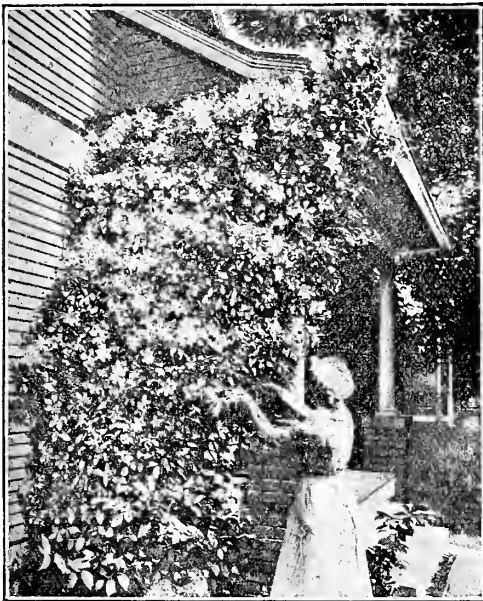
THOUSAND BEAUTIES (Tausendschon). The most sensational climbing rose. Imagine a luxuriant rose literally covered with thousands of large, double beautiful, bright blossoms and of the most delicate shade of pink. The color might be described as white, delicately flushed pink which changes to rosy carmine. The name is derived from the many colors and the great variation in color. The clusters consist of 10 to 15 blooms and a single cluster is a bouquet in itself, flowering profusely from the beginning of June until the last of July. There is no other rose in cultivation to compare with it, having but few thorns with magnificent foliage free from mildew and absolutely hardy in the open ground everywhere. This variety may also be grown in pots and forced into flower as is done with many of the tender varieties. In short it is the most remarkable rose of its kind in the world.

Your Choice Any Variety.

Extra strong four-year-old specimen plants, \$1.50 each; \$14.00 per dozen.

Two-year-old plants, 75c each; \$7.00 per dozen.

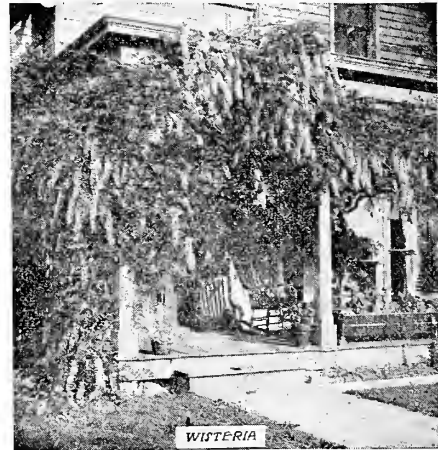
CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS



CLEMATIS.

Climbing Vines are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines and, by covering summer-houses, or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured. **AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI** (Engelmann's Ivy). This is the only Ampelopsis that is perfectly hardy in Missouri, and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. 3 years, each, 80c; Extra-strong plants, \$1.00 to \$1.50.



WISTERIA.

AMPELOPSIS QUMQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper).

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy).

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Scarlet Trumpet Vine).

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet).

CLEMATIS, COCCINEA (Scarlet Clematis).

CLEMATIS, DUCHESSE OF EDINBURGH.

CLEMATIS, HENRYI. Single white.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. Large single purple.

CLEMATIS, MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Large single red.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Pure white in clusters.

Note—We guarantee Clematis to reach our customers in good condition but we cannot agree to replace if they fail to grow.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (Aristolochia Siphon).

HONEYSUCKLE. Hall's Japan (Lonicera Halliana).

HONEYSUCKLE. Scarlet Trumpet (Lonicera sempervirens).

VITIS, or HARDY WILD GRAPE.

VITIS, BETA (Grape).

WISTARIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Purple Wistaria).

WISTARIA CHINENSIS ALBA (Chinese White Wistaria).

ALL FLOWERING VINES LISTED ARE OVER 2 YEARS OLD. YOUR CHOICE, EACH, \$1.00. 1VIES, 50c EACH

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The Garden of Hardy Flowers is of gorgeous bloom from earliest spring until frost, glorified by its appropriate flowers from month to month, with new things each day to delight you. Year after year this goes on and the garden increases in beauty and loveliness, practically without any expense other than the first cost. Hardy flowers require less care and attention, are more free from insects and disease, yet producing abundance of beautiful blossoms. Among the Hardy Flowers are found all the old-time favorites and some of the noblest plants that have been dear to our grandmother's garden, famous in song and story—a fragrant memory of gay sweetness. Hardy Flowers even defy the "melancholy days," for the autumn perennials the cheerful asters, the dainty Michelmas Daisies, the many new varieties of Phlox of myriad pastel tints. Even after frost there are the gay little hardy chrysanthemums, the "pompon" of grandmother's day.

Our Perennials are strong, splendid plants and include practically everything worth growing in the temperate zone. The vigor, the robust roots of our plants have advertised the merits of Bryson Ayres' Nurseries in every part of the country.

All Perennials unless otherwise noted, Large Clumps, 35c each. Six of the same variety, \$1.50.

SPECIAL PERENNIALS SUITABLE FOR SHADY PLACES.

Achillea, Aegopodium, Anemones, Aquilegias, Aralia, Asters, Baptisa, Campanulas, Coreopsis, Chrysanthemums, Shasta Daisies, Delphinium, Digitalis, Funkias, Hemerocallis, Hibiscus, Iris, all varieties, Lily of the Valley (Convallaria), Lychnis, Rudbeckias, Papaver (Poppies), Primulas, Physostegia, Pentstemon, Pyrethrum, Sedum, Stokesia, Spiraea, Violets. All the above varieties will also thrive in sunny, open situations except Anemones, Campanulas, Digitalis, Lily of the Valley, Spiraea and Violets.

SPECIAL PERENNIALS SUITABLE FOR HOT AND DRY PLACES:

Asters, Boltonia, Coreopsis, Cassia, Shasta Daisies, Gaillardia, Eulalia (Hardy Grasses), Hibiscus, Hollyhocks, Helianthus, Hardy Pinks, Liatris, Peonies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Rudbeckias, Sedum, Stokesia, Tritomas, and Yuccas. The above varieties will also thrive in partial shade. Other varieties not classified above may be used in general plantings.

ACHILLEA. (Boule de Neige). Dwarf compact grower; fine double white flowers in profusion all summer.

AGROSTEMMA. A clump of these flowers adds a dash of brilliant color to the border that is not equaled by any other flower.

A. coronaria (Rose Campion). Velvety crimson. June and July. 1½ to 2 ft.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Masses of canary yellow. April and May. 9 inch.

ANCHUSA Dropmorei. A new perennial of great worth. It has gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, like the Larkspur. June and July. Each, 50c.

ANEMONE (Wildflower). Flowers resembling a dainty, single rose.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Too well known to need much description. The hardy garden is not complete without them. *A. vulgaris* is perhaps the freest growing sort. Long spurred hybrids; various colors; April to June.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS— (Continued)

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy). The Michaelmas Daisies are indispensable, because they bloom when the frosts have killed most of the other flowers. They are an American product, of which we are proud. Do not mistake these for the China Asters, which are grown from seed and which are no thardy. They are strong growers and bear a profusion of bloom.

BOCCONIA (Plume Poppy). A unique plant, well adapted for shrubby beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

BOLTONIA Starwort. Resembles the Asters. Excellent for massing. Pink and White.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower). A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials. The tall ones are excellent for cut-flowers.

CENTAUREA Montana (Perennial Cornflower). A garden would be incomplete without a group of this attractive perennial. Good foliage; large flowers. Blue. June to September.

CERASTIUM (Snow in Summer; Mouse Ear). Very striking silvery foliage, valuable in rockeries and borders.

CHELONE (Turtlehead). Valuable late flowering plants, doing best in partly shaded places, and being most at home in swampy ground, but will do well in the ordinary border. Rose-purple and white.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS—

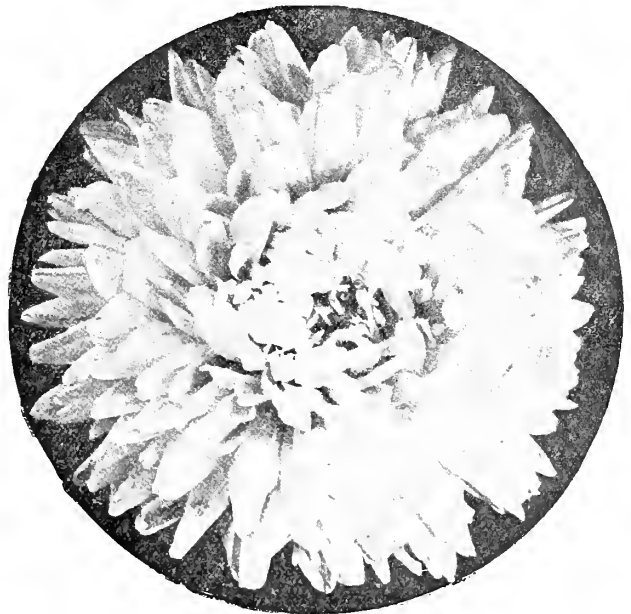
Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

Colors: Red, Yellow, White, Pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, "Shasta Daisy." 1½ to 2 ft. A Burbank production of merit. Large, white. June to Sept.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley). The best plant to grow in the shaded spots, and is well known to all. Clumps, 50c each; Roots, 75c per dozen.

COREOPSIS. The most common perennial and highly prized. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.



ASTER.

HELENIUM Sneezewort. Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are excellent subjects.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower). The perennial Sunflowers, without exception, are good for cut-flowers. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual Sunflower. All the double Sunflowers resemble yellow dahlias.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily). The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted, will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.

H. flava (Lemon Day Lily). 1½ to 2 ft. A lovely flower, nicely formed, fragrant. Yellow. June.

H. Aurantiaca. Large orange yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.

HEUCHERA (Alum Root). Dainty little plants with the loveliest coral-like flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. Very free flowering. Use in the rock-garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

H. sanguinea maxima. 1 to 2 ft. Bright coral red, large flowers. June and July.

HIBISCUS. (Mallow). Hibiscus is best adapted for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where a large, showy plant is required.

H. Red Marvels. Bright red; very showy.

H. Pink Marvels. Soft shades of pink.

H. White Marvels. White and very pale-tinted kinds. Any of the above Marvels, 2-year roots, 75c each.



GAILLARDIAS.

C. lanceolata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Yellow. June to September.

C. Rosea. Large growing, for rockery, with rose red flowers.

DIANTHUS (Scotch Pink and Sweet William). Highly prized old-fashioned garden plants that are indispensable in the border.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. May to July.

D. plumarius diadematis (Scotch Pinks). 9 in. Semi-double, clove-fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June.

DICENTRA Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). An attractive, early spring flower, that is most useful for cutting. 50c each; 6 for \$2.75.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). One of the finest sights of modern gardens is a good collection of blooming Larkspurs. The tall, rich, showy flowers have been in hardy gardens for years. Good for cutting. We have some excellent strains.

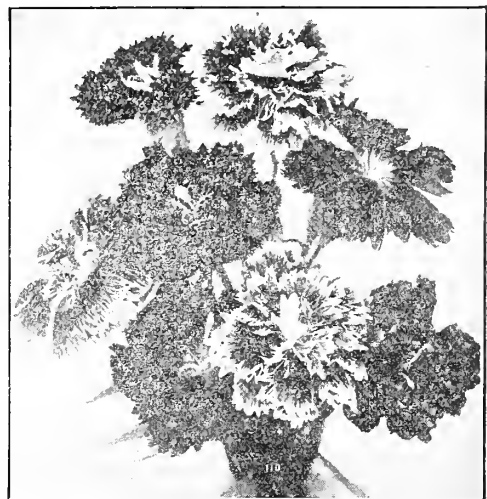
D. Chinensis. 1 to 1½ ft. Flowers in varying shades of blue, violet and white.

D. formosum. 3 ft. Indigo. A favorite shade. June to August.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous bloomer of all; clear turquoise-blue.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little. Cut-and-Come-again is a good description of this plant.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Loose, feathery white flowers, highly suitable for bouquet purposes. Fine for mixing with sweet peas.



DIANTHUS.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS— (Continued)



HIBISCUS.

HOLLYHOCK. The stately Hollyhock is increasing in popularity. The Allegheny Strain has prettily fringed edges. It was in great demand when introduced a few years ago, and the supply was quickly exhausted; but we now have a good supply. All kinds flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 ft.

H. Double. Rosette flowers in white, pink, red, maroon and yellow.

IBERIS sempervirens superba (Hardy Candytuft). 6 to 9 in. An improved form. White. April and May. One of the best for bordering or rock-garden use.

LAVANDULA vera (Lavender). The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers so useful for the linen closet. Gray, evergreen foliage.

All Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 35c each. Six of the same variety, \$1.50.

LILY.

Swaying their graceful heads in midsummer, filling the air with fragrance and producing wonderful effects, the charming American and Japanese Lilies fill a distinct place in the hardy garden of today.

We predict they will be far more popular in a few years, when they become better known, although thousands are now planted every year.

In solid beds the effect is gorgeous. They occupy small space and thrive in a semi-shaded situation. Among shrubs or rhododendrons, they raise their heads above the other plants and flower in all their glory.

L. auratum (Gold-banded Lily of Japan). Pure white with gold band. Huge flowers. 35c each.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). The fine old Annunciation Lily with tall stems of fragrant, pure white. Tall. Very hardy and lasting. 30c each.

L. speciosum magnificum. Bright, rich red; 30c each.

L. speciosum album (White Japanese Lily). All the Speciosums are lovely; flowers on branching stems, gracefully suspended. 35c each.

IRIS—Flag, or Fleur-de-Lis.

This flower has justly been called the "Poor Man's Orchid." It is extremely beautiful, and can be grown with great ease. No garden is complete without some, and to acquire the Iris habit is to assume a hobby that can be ridden to the heart's content.



JAPANESE IRIS.

There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants, unsurpassed by any.

Prices of all varieties, 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

AUREA. Rich chrome-yellow. A very fine Iris.

ADMIRAL TOGO. White, faintly tinged lavender. Extra fine.

DARIUS. Rich canary yellow; falls lilac margined white.

ECLIPSE. Velvety claret red, shaded violet; throat markings gold.

FLORENTINE ALBA. Waxy white, tinted lilac. Early bloomer.

GRACCHUS. Crimson, reticulated white; fine early.

L'INNOCENCE. Deep lavender standards; white falls.

MAORI KING. Golden yellow, margined velvety maroon gold.

MME. CHERAU. Pure white; irregular border clear blue. Tall.

PENLOPE. White, delicately veined reddish purple.

KOCHIL. Rich claret purple; handsome.

REMBRANDT. Light lavender; falls deeper.

TINNAE. Deep ageratum blue.

TRAUTLIEB. The nearest pink Iris, shaded lighter at base.

IRIS LAEVIGATA KAEMPFERI—Japanese Iris.

Flower in July after the Fleur-de-Lis have long finished their bloom. They prefer moist situations, where they will develop flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

SIBERIAN IRIS.

SIBIRICA (Siberian Iris). Just the Iris for moist situations, as are the varieties below. Foliage narrow; flowers, though small, come in abundance. Flowers rich blue.

SIBIRICA ORIENTALIS. Rich reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris.

BRYSON AYRES' PAEONIES—THE QUEEN OF SPRING FLOWERS.



PEONY.

Everyone loves the Paeony. We can all recall the enthusiasm of our grandmothers over the garden Paeony. You can imagine the raptures, if those old people were brought in contact with the splendid varieties of today.

Paeonies require less care after planted than any other flower, but they will respond abundantly to good care and attention.

They should be planted 3½ to 4 feet apart in good garden soil, and be set so as the eyes or crown will be from 2½ to 3 inches below the surface. Mulch them in the fall.

We advise August, September and October as the best time to plant them, but they can also be planted in the early spring. We sell Paeonies only of our own growing, and not until they are tried out in our nursery, at least three years, and make no pretense to compete with those who have no stock of their own, but only buy and sell them again, with no assurance of their being true to name or quality. We have 8-year-old plants that bloom immediately. \$3.50 each.

ALBERT CROUSSE (Crousse 1893). Immense convex, rose-shaped flowers, fresh salmon-pink, one of the most striking. 1 yr., 50c; 2-yr., 75c ea.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS (Guerin 1862). Lively brilliant pink, interspersed with white, salmon and chamois. Very pretty and one of the earliest of the Chinensis sorts to bloom. 1-yr., 50c each; 2-yr., 75c each.

ASA GRAY. Large semi-rose type. Pale lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Of medium height and habit. A very distinct variety. Late. 1-yr., \$1.00 each; 2-yr., \$1.50 each.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS— (Continued)

BARON J. ROTHSCHILD (Guerin 1850). Outside petals rose, center salmon, fragrant. 1-yr., 35c each; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

BERNARD DE PALISSY (Crousse 1879). Fleshy white with glossy reflex. 1-yr., 50c each; 2-yr., 75c each.

EDOUARD ANDRE (Mechin 1874). Large globular bloom; deep crimson-red shaded black, with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals, a magnificent striking color; strong grower. Mid-season. 1-yr., 75c each; 2-yr., \$1.00 each.

EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon 1824). Pink, slightly violaceous, intermixed with narrow whitish petals. Early. 1-yr., 50c each; 2-yr., 75c each.

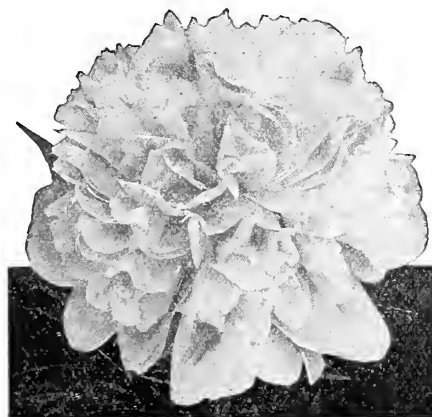
FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse 1881). Large full ball-shaped bloom; brilliant red with ruby-flamed center; exceptionally bright, effective and desirable. Late midseason. 1-yr., 75c each; 2-yr., \$1.00.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Mieliez 1851). Enormous, very full shell-formed bloom; color snow-white shading to delicate creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals; very fragrant. Early. 1-yr., 50c each; 2-yr., 75c each.

MME. CROUSSE (Calot 1866). Very large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. One of the finest. Midseason. 1-yr., 50c; 2-yr., 75c each.

MARIE LEMOINE (Lemoine 1869). Enormous sulphur-white bloom, shaded with pink and chamois; strong stems of medium height. Magnificent variety. Very late bloomer. 1-yr., 75c each; 2-yr., \$1.00 each.

M. JULES ELIE (Crousse 1883). Immense globular, very full, imbricated flower of very strong long stems; petalage broad and overlapping, forming the most perfect Peony in existence; color, the finest glossy flesh-pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery reflex. Mid-season. 1-yr., 75c each; 2-yr., \$1.00 each.



PEONY.

RUBRA SUPERBA (Richardson 1871). Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson. 1-yr., 75c; 2-yr., \$1.00 each.

PAPAYER (Poppy). The Oriental Poppy with its rich crimson flowers is one of the most gorgeous of our hardy perennials.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Huge scarlet flowers. June. 50c each.

P. orientale, Livermore. Blood red. June. 35c each.

P. orientale, Royal Scarlet. Intense scarlet. June. 35c each.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX—Phlox Deussata.

For all-round reliability the Phlox is not outdone by any other hardy perennial.

There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white. The colors are apt to deteriorate as the plants become old, but new plants should be set in to take the place of the old.

Price of Phlox, except where otherwise noted, are 25c each.

ANNIE COOK. Flesh pink. \$2.75 per dozen.

ASTARA. Violet-purple, pure white center, petals undulated.

B. COMPTE (Medium). Brilliant French-purple, with crimson carmine shadings. 35c each.

COQUELICOT. Fine pure scarlet. (Dwarf.)

ECLAIREUR. Tall, brilliant, rosy magenta, with lighter center; large flower.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL (Medium). Very light salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. The most popular Phlox grown today. 35c each.

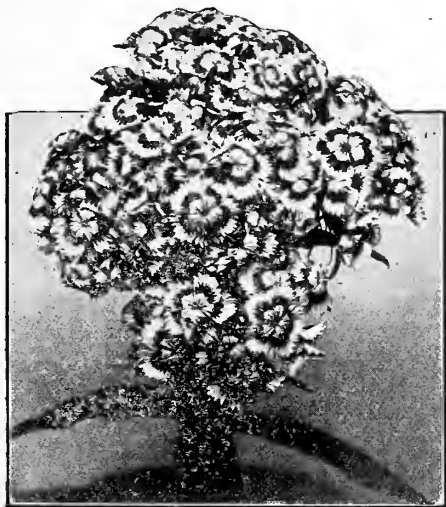
EUROPA (Medium). A white variety, with very decided crimson-carmine eye. 35c each.

FERNAND CORTEZ (Tall). Deep crimson with much darker center, giving a bronze effect. 35c each.

GENERAL VON HEUTSZ. Brilliant salmon. 35c each.

INDEPENDENCE (Medium). Large, pure white.

JEANNE DE ARC (Tall). A good standard late white. 35c each.



PHLOX.

JULES SANDERS (Dwarf). Very large flowering. Pure pink. Extra fine. 35c each.

LA VAGUE. Clear pink, vermilion center. (Dwarf.)

MME. MEURET. Flame color, carmine center. (Dwarf.)

MME. PAUL DUTRIE (Dwarf). A delicate, lilac-rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft-pink Orchids. 35c each.

MRS. JENKINS (Tall). The best tall early white for massing. 35c each.

PANTHEON. Brilliant carmine-rose. (Medium.)

PINK BEAUTY (Tall). An enormous spike of beautiful pale pink flowers; very fine. 35c each.

RHEINLANDER. (Dwarf). A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size; 35c each.

RICHARD WALLACE. (Dwarf). White, violet-carmine center.

RYNSTROM. (Tall). A great improvement on the popular variety, Pantheon; of the same carmine-rose color as the Paul Neyron rose; 35c each.

R. P. STRUTHERS. (Tall). Salmon-pink with crimson center; 35c each.

THOR. (Dwarf). A most beautiful and lively shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow; 35c each.

TOLSTOL. (Tall). Coppery amaranth, carmine red reflex, and blood-red center; 35c each.

WATER GROFF. Fine tall salmon-pink; flowers profusely; 35c each.

W. C. EGAN. (Medium). One of the finest Phloxes yet introduced, and while the individual flowers according to the color chart are of a delicate lilac color, illuminated by a large bright solferino eye, the color effect as a whole, is a delicate, pleasing shade of soft pink; 35c each.

WM. RAMSEY. (Medium). A fine deep crimson.

PHLOX SUBULATA. An early spring-flowering type, which, during the flowering season is a mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery and border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

ROSEA. Pink. Clump, 35c each.

LAVENDER. 35c each.

PHYSOSTEGIA. Obedient Plant. The long-flowering spikes of this fine plant are fine for cutting purposes.

P. VIRGINICA. 2½ to 3½ ft. Bright pink and white.

August.

P. MARIESI. 1½ ft. Dwarf. Blue and white. June to

October.

POLYGONUM. Compactum. Grows 15 inches high; during

August and September the entire plant appears as a

foamy mass of white flowers; 35c each.

PRIMULA. Primrose. The English Primrose with its

flowers of every color is a most pleasing border plant.

A northern exposure with shade is best.

P. POLYANTHA. Cowslip. 6 inches. Clusters of flowers

on each stem. Various colors. April to June.

PYRETHRUM. Feverfew. Attractive, useful, hardy plants

for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in

almost any soil, and improve with age.

P. ROSEUM. 1 to 1½ ft. Very pretty daisy-like flowers.

Low foliage. Flowers on good stems. Single. In shades

from red to white. June.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS— (Continued)



GOLDEN GLOW.

- P. STELLATTA.** Giant Daisy. 2 to 2½ ft. Flowers very profusely. August and September; 35c each.
- RUDBECKIA.** Very free flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.
- R. LACINIATA.** Golden Glow. 6 to 7 ft. Flowers are double yellow balls. August and September.

- SALVIA.** Azurea Grandiflora. Growing 2 to 2½ ft., producing during August and September, sky-blue flowers in profusion; 50c each.
- TRITOMA.** Red-hot Poker. The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation. Flamboyant is a very good description of the flowerheads. July to October; 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.
- VERONICA.** Speedwell. Veronicas are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock garden. The long narrow spikes are attractive.
- V. longifolia subsessilis Hendersonii.** 1½ to 2 ft. A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Big blue spikes. August. 35c each.
- V. Incana.** Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers. July and August. One foot high.
- VINCA minor.** Periwinkle or Myrtle. One of the best evergreen ground covers. Blue flowers. April and May trailing.
- VIOLA (Violets).** Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown, and should be more generally cultivated.
- VIOLA, Hardy Russia.** A robust-growing variety with large, single, fragrant, deep blue flowers. 25c; strong, 30c.
- YUCCA Filamentosa (Adam's Needle).** Color white. A charming plant to group in the hardy flower-border. Clump, each, 75c.
- VIOLETS.** Sweet English. No garden is complete without the beautiful fragrant English Violets. Ours are perfectly hardy—bloom all fall and early spring. Big clump, each 35c; \$3.50 per doz.

HARDY GRASSES.

The common striped grass, *Eulalia variegata*, is very attractive and another form in which the bars run cross-wise, is *Eulalia zebrina*. Vrey effective results can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming as they do in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they are at home. They are fine as formal beds, being unquestionably the plants that give the best all-round effect, spring, summer and fall.

Prices on all Grasses: Root-clumps, 6 in. diameter, 50c each; extra heavy clumps, 75c each.

EULALIA. False Pampas. The real Pampas Grass is not hardy in the North, but the *Eulalias* are good substitutes and hardy.

- E. Japonica.** 6 to 8 ft. Rich, green foliage which waves with the slightest breeze.
- E. Japonica gracillima univittata.** 5 to 7 ft. Narrow-leaved variety of the one above, very graceful and pleasing.
- E. Japonica variegata.** 4 to 5 ft. Striped with white variegation forming an attractive plant when grouped with the green.
- E. Japonica zebrina.** 5 to 7 ft. Barred with bronze-yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.

SIX HARDY PERENNIALS.

We list herewith six Hardy Perennials in extra specimen size clumps that will bloom profusely this coming season. In case you want immediate effect in your hardy garden, be sure and try a few.

Oriental Poppy—Gorgeous orange red; blossoms as large as a saucer. Extra specimen size clumps, each 75c.

Gypsophila Paniculata—Beautiful pure white. Lasts nearly all summer and is wonderful dried for winter bouquets. Extra specimen size, each 50c.

Anchusa Dropmore—Rich gentian blue. A most vigorous grower. Extra specimen size clumps, each 75c.

Carnation—Hardy Large Fragrant Red. A variety which we imported from Denmark. A most prolific bloomer. The enormous blossoms sometimes have stems 18 inches long. Extra specimen size clumps, each 75c.

Everblooming Japanese Chrysanthemum—This wonderful flower should be in every home. It is truly a wonder—begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer and fall. Color, beautiful golden yellow. Needs no protection during the winter. Extra specimen size clumps, each 50c.

Everblooming Margarette Daisy—This beautiful white daisy is in bloom continually from May until late fall. Extra specimen size clumps, each 75c.

Strawflowers, Select Plants—For those who wish to grow their own Strawflowers (*Helichrysums*) we will furnish select plants from April until June. You may purchase any colors you desire; red, violet, yellow, lemon, cerise, rose, salmon, white, silver, pink, bronze or maroon. These plants we grow very carefully, and they can be transplanted perfectly to your flower-bed. They should begin blooming for you in July and last until frost. By using our Select Plants, you are assured early flowers while if you use seed, it takes a long time for them to bloom. Select Plants, \$1.00 per doz.; 4 doz. for \$3.50.

EVERGREENS



SCOTCH PINE.

For your comfort, beauty, economy and value of your place, there is nothing more appropriate than Evergreens. I have heard the remark from seemingly well meaning persons that Evergreens made them sad, reminding them of a cemetery. How ridiculous! Evergreens today are perhaps the most fashionable of all ornamental trees, and if one Evergreen ever made us feel sad, it was because some other fellow had a specimen we did not have in our nursery.

EVERGREENS—

Best Specimen for Lawn Planting and Grouping.

Pinus Nigra Austriaca. (Austrian Pine).

Pinus Strobus.

Pinus Sylvestris. (Scotch Pine).

Thuja Occidentalis.

Picea Pungens, Var. *Glanca*. (Colorado Blue Spruce).

Picea Douglasii. (Douglas Spruce).

Juniperus Virginiana.

Abies Concolor, Concolor Fir.

We sell only specimen size Evergreens. Each tree carefully balled and burlaped so it retains several feet of earth.
3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 6 ft., \$12.00 each.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

Our Evergreens are extra robust and bushy and should be in every yard. By planting evergreens you will help carry out the ideal of the late President Roosevelt who once said: "One thing I like about my place, I don't live in anybody else's pocket. Sagamore Hill is a beautiful Long Island farm, and when you view Long Island Sound from Sagamore Hill, it is from over the tops of orchards ornamental shrubbery and evergreens." You can make your place "not in somebody else's pocket" even if it is only twenty-five or one hundred feet wide.

EVERGREENS, VINES AND SHRUBS.

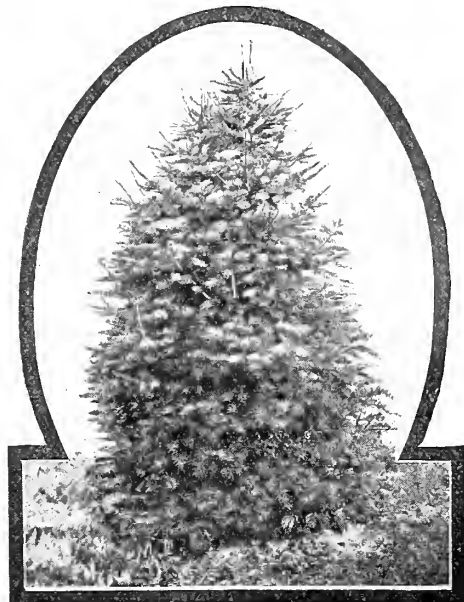
EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGTUS. Beautiful Evergreen vine for planting on porches or trailing for ground cover. Thrives in shade. The contrast in winter of its beautiful red berries with its glossy green leaves makes a most striking sight. \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. Beautiful Evergreen with Holly-like leaves and blue berries. In mid-winter the leaves change from a deep green to a shiny bronze red. Everyone should have this. Thrives in partial shade. Grows only about two feet high. \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00.

RHODODENDRON Large bushes, \$3.00 each.



RHODODENDRON.



CONCOLOR FIR.

SHADE TREES.

If you were looking for a home, one with large Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers would appeal to you most, wouldn't it? You often hear the remark of one envious neighbor to another: "I wish I had that beautiful tree in my yard." The Bryson Ayres Service has made it possible for you to have the kind of Tree you want in your yard. You do not have to wait years for them to grow, either. Our Trees are moved with the greatest of care.



A Corner at Harvard Botanical Gardens.
Cambridge, Mass.

MAPLE.

ACER SACCHARINUM. (Sugar Maple). This beautiful tree will thrive in any soil. For shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees in its class. 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal., \$2.25; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal., \$2.60; 12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal., \$3.00; 14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$4.00; 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., \$5.00; larger specimens, \$8.00 to \$25.00.

BIRCH.

BIRCH (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch). A most graceful tree with finely cut foliage. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.
BIRCH PAPYRIFERA. Pure white bark is the attraction of this tree. It will develop into a large, shapely tree, with good foliage. The best of all white Birches, contrasting beautifully with surrounding plants, especially evergreens. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

COFFEE TREE.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). A striking ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches, and immense broad, feathery foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by long brown pods. Very picturesque and desirable. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00.

CATALPA.

CATALPA (Umbrella Tree). The large, tropical-appearing leaves and rapid growth make the Catalpa very desirable.

C. BUNGEI. (Globe-Headed Chinese Catalpa). 7 to 10 ft. The dense, well formed, round head, on a straight stem about 5 ft. high, makes this an admirable tree for formal planting. 5 to 7 ft. stems, 1½ to 2 ft. head, \$3.50; 5 to 7 ft. stems, 2 to 2½ ft. head, \$4.50; 5 to 7 ft. stems, 2½ to 3 ft. head, \$6.00.

RED BUD.

AMERICAN RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small, round-headed tree, when given room to develop. The bare branches are covered with light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, but a dark background is needed to show it off. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

ELM—ULMUS.

Ulmus Americana. (American Elm). Our native Elm is too well known to need description. Just the tree for quick growth and is unsurpassed for city and suburb planting, either as a street or specimen tree. None more graceful. 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., \$3.00; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in., \$4.00; 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.00.

LINDEN—TILIA.

A quick grower, and a good shade tree. Fine for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.
T. Americana. (American Linden or Basswood.) 50 to 60 ft. An attractive, fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., \$3.50; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., \$4.50; 12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal. specimens, \$6.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

Sweet Gum. Liquidambar *Styraciflua*. (M). 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in., each, \$9.00; per 10, \$75.00; 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in., each, \$15.00; per 10, \$120.00.

LIRIODENDRON—TULIP TREE.

Tulip Tree. Liriodendron *Tulipifera*. (L). A grand native tree of rapid growth after it becomes established. A little difficult to transplant and small sizes are preferable for planting. 5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.50; per 10, \$12.00; 6 to 8 ft., each \$2.25; per 10, \$18.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., each, \$3.00; per 10, \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., each, \$4.25; per 10, \$35.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH—SORBUS.

S. aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash). A pretty tree, with fine pinnate foliage. Bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from mid-summer until frost. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

THE MULBERRY TREE—MORUS.

M. Tartarica. (Trees Weeping Mulberry). The sweet, fleshy fruits are a great attraction to birds and should be planted extensively. Grafted on stems about 5 ft. high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stems and sweep the ground. 5 to 6 ft. stems, 1 year head, \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft. stems, 2 year head, \$4.50.

THE POPLARS—POPULAS.

A formal tree of pyramidal habit; very desirable for screen and wind breaks.
Carolina Poplar (*Caroliniana*). 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in., \$2.60.
Lombardy Poplar. *P. nigra*. (fastigiata). Very decorative. Valuable for screening. 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in., \$2.25; 12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in., \$3.00; 14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in., \$4.50; 16 to 18 ft., 2½ to 3 in., \$7.00.

FLOWERING PLUM—PRUNUS.

P. Pasardi. (Purple-Leafed Plum). Bright purple leaves that hold their color all summer; fine when set in the back ground in group planting. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.
P. triloba. (Double-Flowering Plum). This small growing tree is a great favorite; the branches are completely covered with double pink flowers in May; foliage green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB APPLES.

Hardy little flowering trees that bloom abundantly in Spring. Each year they are becoming more popular. Being of a somewhat dwarf nature adapts them for small lawns or for group planting on larger areas.

Malus atrosanguinea. Flowers light cerise pink. (R) "Tyrian Pink." 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.75; per 10, \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.50; per 10, \$30.00.

Siberian Flowering Crab. *Malus baccata*. (S). Small white flowers. 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., each, \$3.50; per 10, \$30.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., each, \$5.00; per 10, \$45.00.

Sweet Scented Crab. *Malus coronaria*. (S). 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; per 10, \$16.00.

M. floribunda. (S). General effect of the flower is pink. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.25; per 10, \$27.00.

Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. *M. ioensis*, var. Bechteli. (S). Beautiful delicate pink flowers. Double and in bud form, almost as pretty as a rose. 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.75; per 10, \$15.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.50; per 10, \$20.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$3.00; per 10, \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.50; per 10, \$30.00.

Parkman's Flowering Crab Apple. *Malus Parkmanii*. (S). Bright rose-colored flowers. Because of the irregular growth of this particular variety it is best in groups or treated as a shrub. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50; per 10, \$12.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; per 10, \$16.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.50; per 10, \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.25; per 10, \$27.00.

PLANE TREE—PLATANUS.

P. orientalis. (Plane or Buttonball). The best street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Prune severely when transplanted. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., \$2.00; 12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal., \$3.00; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$3.50.

WILD CHERRY.

PRUNUS: WILD CHERRIES. *Prunus Americana*. (S). 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

FRUIT TREES

Fruit-growing as an industry has rapidly advanced in recent years; farmers are getting large returns from this source. The man with a small lot and the suburban lot-owner are also interested. Our fruit trees are the best that can be bought from any nurseryman. They are straight trees of moderate size, are guaranteed true to name, and, if given reasonably good care, will thrive.



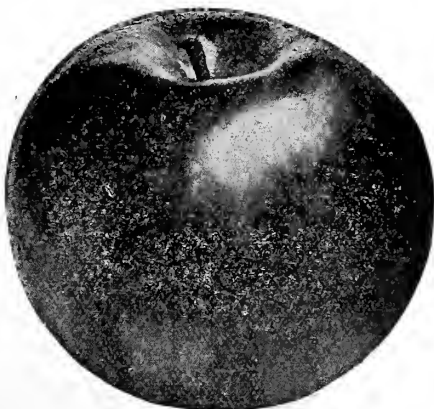
DELICIOUS APPLE.

APPLE.

We offer the very largest to be had and guarantee them to be entirely free from scale and other diseases.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Very delicious early eating apple. **BALDWIN.** Large, bright red, rich, juicy. Winter. **BELFLOWER.** Yellow, crisp large and juicy. November. **DELICIOUS.** Large, unevenly shaped. Winter. **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.** Medium. Striped red. Sub-acid. Fall. **EARLY HARVEST.** Small. Straw color. Fine acid. July. **FALL PIPPIN.** Large. Yellowish green. Delicious. October. **GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN.** Medium. Sub-acid. November. **JONATHAN.** One of our favorite fall and early winter varieties. Bright red. **RAMBO.** Summer. Large, yellow; rich and of good flavor. August. **RED ASTRACHAN.** Large, crimson, juicy, acid. July. **RHODE ISLAND GREENING.** Large, yellow-green. Winter. **SMOKEHOUSE.** Medium, red striped. Sub-acid. Winter. **STAYMAN'S WINESAP.** Medium, bright red. Winter. **YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Pale yellow. Sub-acid. July. **YORK IMPERIAL.** Medium, white, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

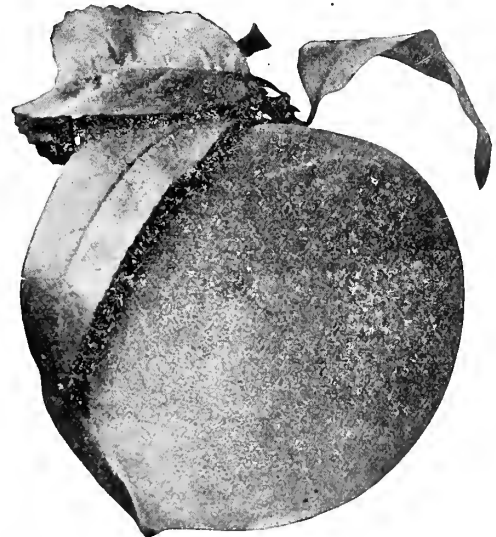
All Apples, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.



JONATHAN APPLE.

CRAB APPLE.

TRANSCENDENT. Medium, golden yellow crimson cheek. September. Strong, stocky trees. \$1.50 each.



ELBERTA PEACH.

PEACH.

Our selection of Peaches is the best that can be made. They are hardy and all freestone varieties.

CHAMPION. Very large, white, red cheek, delicious. Late September. **CRAWFORD EARLY.** Medium; yellow. July. **CRAWFORD'S LATE.** Very large, yellow, red cheek. Late September. **ELBERTA.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, rich. Middle of August. **IRON MOUNTAIN.** Large, pure white, solid, juicy. October. **MOUNTAIN ROSE.** Medium, white, red cheek, sweet. First of August. **OLD MIXON.** Large, yellowish white, red cheek, pleasant. Middle of September. **STUMP THE WORLD.** Very large, creamy white, red cheek, delicious. September. **YELLOW ST. JOHN.** Large, yellow, sweet. July.

All Peaches, \$1.00 each.



MOORPARK APRICOT.

APRICOT.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small, pale orange. Juicy and sweet. **MOORPARK.** Large, deep orange. Rich. August.

All Apricots, \$1.00 each.

FRUIT TREES—Cont.

PLUM.

- ✓ **ABUNDANCE.** Large, cherry-red, sweet, August.
 - ✓ **BURBANK.** Large, cherry-red, sweet. Last of August.
 - RED JUNE.** Large, purple-red. Very early.
 - WILD GOOSE.** Most prolific. Red.
- All Plums, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

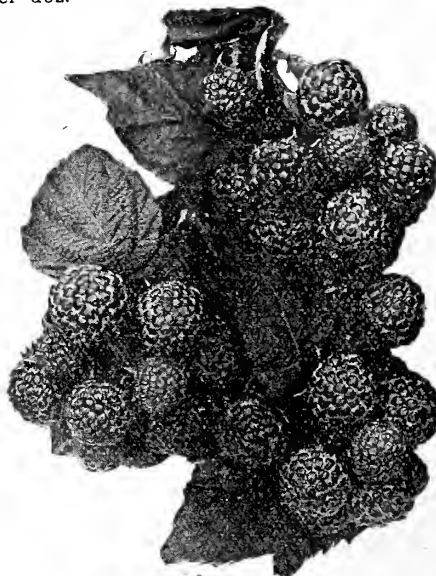
SMALL FRUITS



PROLIFIC CURRANTS.

CURRENT.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This red has been known for years as a dependable variety. Strong, healthy plants. Each, 50c; \$4.00 per doz.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES.

RASPBERRY.

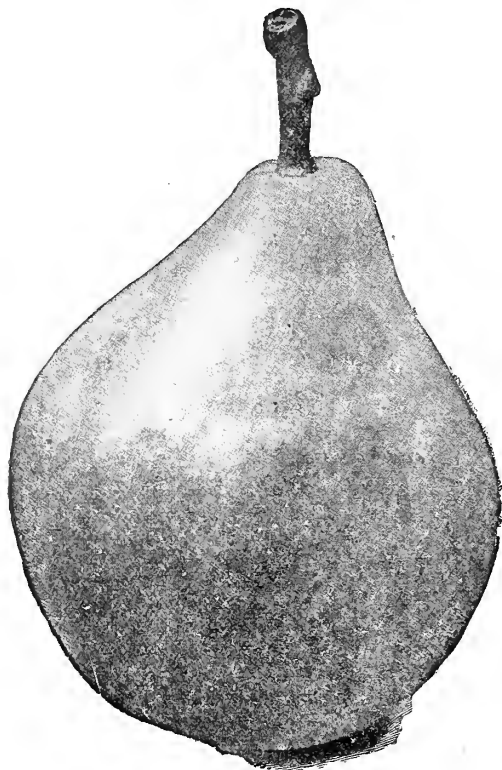
- ✓ **COLUMBIAN.** Excellent flavored fruit of large size. A good dark red variety.
 - ✓ **CUTHBERT.** Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.
 - ✓ **CUMBERLAND.** A well known black-cap. Fruit large and good.
- Raspberries, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

BLACKBERRY.

WILSON'S EARLY. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black and sweet. Good strong canes, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

GOOSEBERRY.

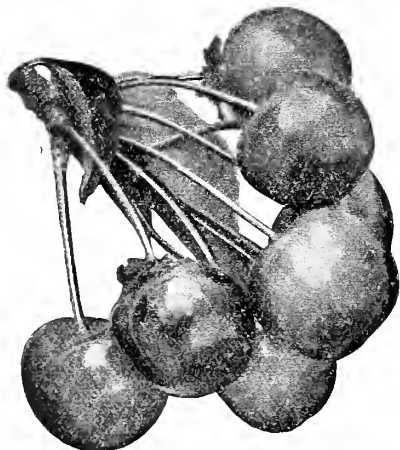
COLUMBUS. Very large and quite sweet. Approaches the old English varieties in size. \$4.00 per doz.; each, 50c.



BARTLETT PEAR.

PEAR.

- BARTLETT.** Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.
 - BUERRE D'CLAIRGEAU.** Large, russet, with red cheek. October.
 - DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.** Large, greenish yellow, juicy. October.
 - HOWELL.** Medium, pale yellow, mildly sub-acid. September.
 - KIEFFER.** Large, golden yellow, sweet. October.
 - LAWRENCE.** Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.
 - SECKEL.** Small, yellowish russet, spicy flavor. August to October.
 - SHELDON.** Medium, greenish yellow, rich and aromatic. October.
 - VERMONT BEAUTY.** Medium, yellow, red cheek, rich. October.
- All Pears 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per 10.

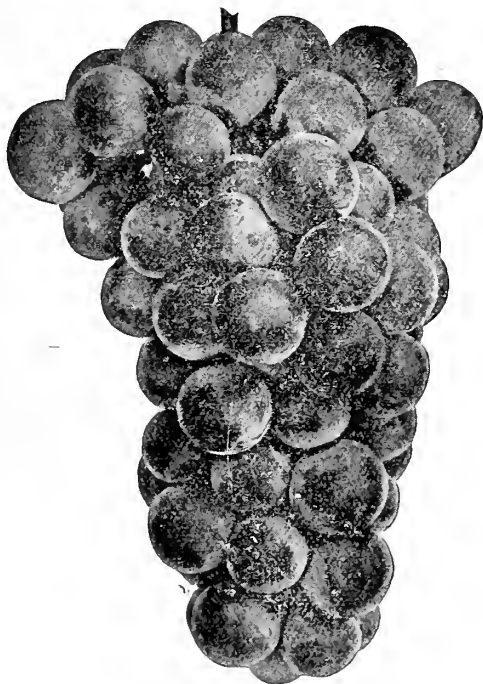


EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES

CHERRY.

- EARLY RICHMOND.** Medium, deep red, rich, acid. Middle of June.
 - ENGLISH MORELLO.** Large, dark red, pleasant, acid. Last of July.
 - MONTMORENCY.** Large; bright red; pleasing acid flavor. June.
- 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

SMALL FRUITS.



CONCORD GRAPES.

GRAPE.

GRAPE—BLACK

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the largest fruiting Grapes and extremely satisfactory.

CONCORD. The well-known black Grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.

WORDEN. Bunch large and compact. Good large berries and an early fruiting variety.

Strong two-year vines. 60c each.

GRAPE—RED AND PURPLE.

CATAWBA. A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.

DELAWARE. The well-known small, very sweet red Grape. Comes in small bunches.

SALEM. Berries larger than Catawba, flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

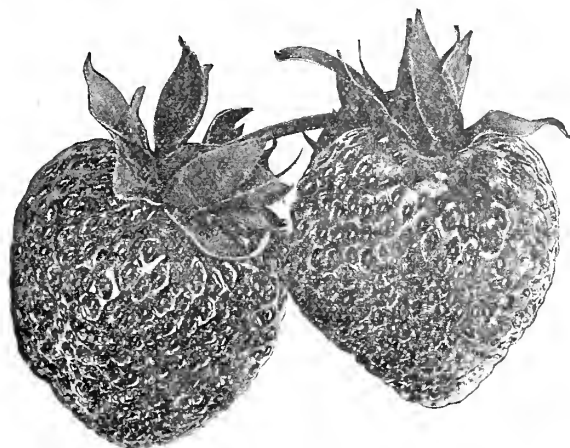
Strong two-year vines. 60c each.

GRAPE—WHITE

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A particularly fine white Grape and not well known as yet.

NIAGARA. This well known white Grape needs no description. It should be in every collection.

Strong two-year vines. 60c each.



SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRY.

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared for family use. We list only varieties best suited to the soil in Missouri and Middle West.

Wm. Belt
Senator Dunlap
Haverland
Aroma

Bubach
Early Ozark
Ganda

40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.50 per 1,000.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

AMERICUS.
SUBURB. Every garden should contain at least 100 plants for family use.

50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$13.50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, and Barr's Mammoth Palmetto.
\$2.00 per 100.

RHUBARB.

Strong roots of fine quality, \$1.00 per dozen.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

The Everbearing Strawberry has "made good" in commercial and home garden planting in widely varying parts of the country.

Plants set out in the spring will bear the same summer and with sufficient rain or artificial watering, will produce a good crop in the fall and continue to bear until heavy frosts come. The second year they produce a heavy crop in the spring, continue to bear throughout the summer if conditions are favorable, and give another heavy crop after the fall rains.

The plants are hardy, vigorous, and productive, and the foliage is unusually healthy. They succeed on all kinds of soil, can be planted on more fertile soil and in low land where frost threatens the only crop of ordinary, or "standard" varieties.

All Strawberries require moisture and fertility to produce the best berries. This is especially true of the Everbearers, because of their prolific and continuous bearing habits.

After planting in the spring, the blossoms should be pinched off until about the first of July.

The best growing method with Everbearers is the Hill or Stool System. Set the plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet wide. For the home garden, set in beds 4 to 5 feet wide, with plants a foot apart. Be sure to cut off all runners.

Everbearers should never be planted in the "Matted Row" or "Hedge Row" System.

To insure success, Everbearers must have greater fertility and more moisture than ordinary, or "standard" varieties. In the winter, give them a light dressing of well-rotted manure, which should be worked in by cultivation in the spring.



AROMA STRAWBERRIES.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZER

Good profits can only be obtained from good crops. Good crops can only be produced from good soil. There is only one way to keep soil good, that is, to use a fertilizer in some way or other; must either use stable manure commercial fertilizer, or plow under a green manure, such as clover, cow peas, soy beans, vetches, etc. Stable manure often contains many weed seeds, and the ground must be idle for a crop of clover or a green fertilizer for at least one season; therefore we recommend Commercial Fertilizers, such as Pulverized Sheep Manure, Bone Dust, Nitrate of Soda, where quick results are wanted.

Good Fertilizer will prepare the soil so that it can be depended upon to produce good crops. To those, if any there be, that doubt the efficacy of fertilizing the land, we say, try an acre or two as an experiment. The result will speak for itself. Our prices include sacks and cartage to depot in Kansas City, Mo., 1,000 pounds of one kind at ton rate, except where 500-pound or 1,000-pound price is quoted. We cannot break bags except as noted.

Practical Fertilization.—To enable the farmer to understand more thoroughly the science of fertilization, we here dwell lightly upon the required elements for production of maximum crops:

SWIFT'S PLANT FOOD.

An odorless concentrated soluble fertilizer for house plants. A package is sufficient for 30 plants for 3 months. 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c.

FRUIT AND ROOT CROP GROWER.

For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, etc. Quick in starting, lasting in effect, giving firm, healthy growth and developing the fruit. Use 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 2-10- $\frac{1}{2}$. 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75; 500 lbs., \$13.00.

POTATO GROWER.

This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees and all leguminous plants. It contains lots of potash—just what potatoes need. Use it at the rate of 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 3-8. 125 lbs., \$3.50, 250 lbs., \$6.75.

GRAIN GROWER.

For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 2-8. 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75.

CORN GROWER.

Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 pounds per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis, 1-12-1. 125 lbs., \$3.45; 250 lbs., \$6.50; 500 lbs., \$12.50.

BONE MEAL.

Highest Grade.—It is ground fine and is an excellent top dressing for lawns, grass lands, farm and field crops, also for mixing with potting soil.

AMMONIA OR NITROGEN.

Tends to promote leaf or foliage growth. You will find it in various combinations. In the form of salts or nitrates, is readily available. All Ammoniates must be reduced to soluble salts by the soil bacteria before they can be taken up by the plant. By the application of Ammonia on land that is low in humus, the general foliage and root growth is stimulated and the amount of vegetable matter in the soil is multiplied many fold; in other words, humus is grown.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Tends to ripen the plant earlier, bring out full, solid kernels in grain and give color to fruits and vegetables. A moderate application of Phosphoric Acid, in hastening maturity, will get your fruit and vegetable crops on the market ten days or two weeks earlier than if not fertilized. This will often more than double returns from your crops.

POTASH.

The importance of this element should not be overlooked. It acts as a strong feeding tonic to all crops, giving healthy body to grain and luscious flavor and high color to fruit. In the form in which we carry it, it is a wonderful insecticide and fungicide. For root affections of grain and forage crops and scab, etc., of potatoes and other truck it is unequaled; no market product, the keeping qualities and general appearance of which is desired to be first-class, should be grown without an application of Potash.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Nitrate of Soda is not a substitute for other manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops, you must in some way furnish the plants with Nitrogen. No matter what manure or fertilizer is used, the Nitrogen must be converted into Nitrate before the plants can use it. Price (subject to market changes), lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c; 1 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

SHEEP MANURE.

This fertilizer is dry, pulverized and screened and all undigested weed seeds have been destroyed so they cannot under any circumstances germinate. The analysis is: Ammonia, 2.73 per cent; phosphoric acid, 1.75 per cent; potash, 1.50 per cent; humus, 90 per cent. This is one of the best and strongest fertilizers. It produces steady and rapid growth and is very convenient to handle and easy to use. There is no objectionable odor. It is especially desirable for lawns, but is also one of the best fertilizers for truck gardens and for green-houses. 100 lbs., \$2.75, 500 lbs., \$12.50.

For Lawns.—Pulverized Sheep Manure is the best possible for the lawn. It should be applied by sprinkling lightly over the grass, same as one would sow grass seed. It requires no raking in. The color is not conspicuous and there is no objectionable odor.

For the Garden.—After the crop has been harvested in the fall, the garden should be given a good coating of Sheep Manure. In the spring put on another light coat and turn it under, or sow lightly in the rows. By the use of this fertilizer large crops will result; they will mature early and they will be of superior quality. This product is the best fertilizer for the home garden yet offered.

For Public Parks.—Sheep Manure is used on some of the best public parks in this country, including the beautiful park system of Kansas City. It is more efficient, easier to apply, and has less odor than other fertilizers, and does not have to be raked in.

For Truck Garden.—Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer for the truck garden, producing better and earlier crops of onions, celery and other vegetables.

For Flower Beds.—Free blossoming can be induced, or increased, by judicious use of Sheep Manure. Sprinkle it carefully in the beds, and both foliage and blossoms will be large and vivid in color. A teaspoonful or so stirred in the soil about the roots of each plant two or three times during the season will give you astonishing results. Always water plants thoroughly after fertilizing.

POULTRY REMEDIES AND FOODS



CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY.

A positive cure for fowl trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Guaranteed cure. 30c, 60c, not postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A sure remedy that can be relied on; it will save the little chicks. 60c, not postpaid.

CONKEY'S FLY-KNOCKER.

Prevents flies from annoying stock. It is perfectly harmless, has a pleasant, pungent aroma and actually keeps flies and mosquitoes out of range of its odor. It kills every insect it hits and keeps others out of buzzing distance. It will add flesh to stock in fly-time, and its use in summer will prevent lice and in winter grub. Quart, 60c; half-gallon, 90c; gallon, \$1.50, not postpaid.



CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD.

In Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food you get pure, rich buttermilk in dry powdered form, because Conkey has found how to remove the great bulk of water from ordinary buttermilk and still retain the valuable lactic acid with all its digestive and food values. In this dry powdered form the buttermilk keeps in good condition and is always ready for use whenever a hatch comes off. It is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains that form a balanced ration just right for little chicks. This makes a complete starting food for the first three weeks, the most critical period. If fed to all your chicks, will give you strong, active, vigorous, healthy chicks that will outstrip their fellows from the start. They will grow into heavy layers, virile breeders, full-bodied market birds. 1 lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY.

It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. 60c, postage, 6c; \$1.20, postage 12c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER

Does more than scare or stun the lice—it really kills them dead. At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. 5-ounce package, 15c; postage, 5c; 15-ounce package, 30c, postage, 17c; 48-ounce package, 60c.

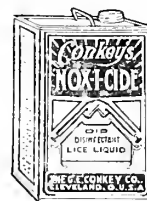


CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID

Rids the poultry house of mites. Spray the house thoroughly with one part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Then take the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in ten days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and disinfects the poultry house. Quart, 50c; 2 quarts, 75c; 1 gallon, \$1.25; express extra.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 15c, postage 2c; 30c, postage 4c.



CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY

Gape worms will choke chickens to death. Conkey's Gape Remedy helps rid the chick of these parasites, without hurting the chick. Don't kill the chick with a wire, feather or horse-hair worm extractor. Use Conkey's Gape Remedy. Packages, 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC.

This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. 1½ pounds, 30c, 3¼ pounds, 60c; 7 pounds, \$1.00; 25-pound pail, \$3.00; expressage extra.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 60c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 60c, postage 18c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 60c, postage 12c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 30c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 60c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 30c, postage 3c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 30c, postage 6c.

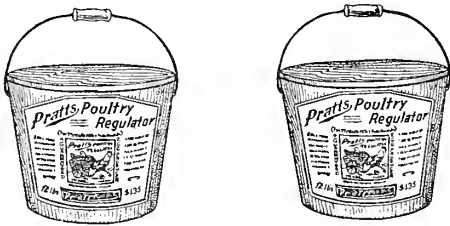
Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight), 30c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 12c each, three for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen; 5c each for postage or express extra.



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me

POULTRY REMEDIES AND FOODS. Cont.



PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.

Does make hens lay. It regulates the blood, bowels, and digestive organs of all fowls. As an egg producer it stands unrivaled, and when used regularly hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent most of the common poultry diseases. Such diseases as chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, worms, and unnatural habits as egg-eating are unknown when it is given regularly. Composed of the highest grade of absolutely pure imported roots, herbs and health-giving barks, it forms a perfect regulator and tonic, suited exactly to chicks, pullets and grown birds. It will also greatly improve and make it easier to raise turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas and other fowls.

Just think of keeping your flocks healthy and laying at a cost of a cent a day for thirty birds. 25-lb. pail, the favorite size for many poultrymen, \$3.00; 100-lb. sack, \$10.00; also in 30c, 60c and \$1.20 packages.



PRATT'S LICE-KILLER.

Quickly and thoroughly kills lice on poultry, and keeps nests, litter and dust baths clean.

Kills lice on horses, cattle, hogs and cats; destroys sheep tick; rids plants of insects and bugs. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, and should be used around houses, poultry houses, stables and barns. Destroys moths and bugs.

Non-poisonous and non-explosive. While sure death to lice, it is not a bit irritating to the skin or lungs of poultry. 25c and 50c, sifting-top boxes.



PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The time to save baby chicks from white diarrhoea, the most deadly of all chick diseases, is before they get it. Begin with the first drink of water as soon as they are hatched and use Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy.

Remember the germs are in the chicks when hatched, being transmitted from the egg. Keep the germs from becoming active by using this Remedy. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S CONDITION TABLETS.

For putting on flesh, preventing colds and similar troubles, absolutely guaranteed or money back. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.

Will effect a complete cure in a few days. It kills the parasites which cause the trouble, and promotes a new, healthy growth of skin to take the place of the diseased parts. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY.

Will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked by gapes. If used in the drinking water from the very first drink, it will protect the birds. This remedy has our unqualified money-back guarantee. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.

Kills head lice instantly. It soothes, heals, is safe to use on all parasitic diseases. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price, if not at your dealer's. 15c and 30c.



PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY.

Cures cholera when it comes—that is guaranteed. Used regularly, will prevent its coming. A sure remedy for sour croup, indigestion, and bowel trouble—diseases that are the forerunners of cholera. As cholera is very contagious, you cannot afford to experiment. Mailed on receipt of price, 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY.

(Tablets or Powder.)

Its healing properties are quickly taken into the system, purifying the blood and killing the roup germs. It not only cures, but tones up and restores the birds to vigorous health. It is the one remedy for genuine roup, as well as colds and similar diseases. 30c, 60c and \$1.25.

PRATT'S SORE HEAD-CHICKEN POX REMEDY.

Will clear up the ugly looking chicken pox sores, smooth out the plumage, restore to health and vigor, and build up the birds in flesh. 30c and 60c.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Helps to keep poultry healthy and makes hens lay.

CHAD'S LICE-KILLER.

We are general agents for this, the best of all Lice-killers. Quart, \$1.00.

LEE'S GERMOZONE.

Nothing better for roup, cholera, bowel complaint. Per bottle, 40c, 75c, \$1.50.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.

The Complete Milk Equal.

This is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as ordinary "feed" or "meal."

POULTRY GRITS AND FEEDS

We carry in stock a very complete line, and will appreciate your orders.

Crushed Oyster Shells.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$1.75; per lb., 5c.

Mica Crystal Grit.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$2.50; lb., 5c.

Fine Ground Bone.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$5.00; lb., 7c.

Coarse Ground Bone.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$—; lb., 7c.

Hemp Seed.—Lb., 25c.

Canary Seed.—Lb., 35c.

Rape Seed.—Lb., 20c.

Sunflower Seed.—Lb., 25c.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, DISINFECTANTS

We cannot send liquids or poisons through the mails, so that all Insecticides go by express or freight, not prepaid, unless quoted by parcel post.

PARIS GREEN.

For liquid spraying. Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 100 or 200 gallons of water, according to strength desired. It will be found generally strong enough if $\frac{1}{2}$ pound is stirred in a barrel (50 gallons) of water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours before using. Care must be taken in using all poisonous liquids that animals are not allowed to get at them. In powder form, use 1 pound of Paris Green and 20 to 50 pounds of flour; mix thoroughly, apply evenly, preferably when dew is on plants. Prices on application.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.

The best remedy for San Jose scale and other scale insects on trees and shrubs. Use 1 gallon to 20 gallons of water during December and January, but earlier or later dilute 1 gallon to 40 gallons of water. Prices on application.

CALCIUM-ARSENATE.

(Dry or Paste.)

It can be applied, pure or reduced, with any of the dusting machines or guns. From 1 to 30 pounds per acre should be used. In water, for most purposes, use from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the dry or 30 to 50 pounds of the paste to 50 gallons.

DEVOE BORDEAUX MIXTURE..

Dry Powdered Form.
Fungicide.

To Control Scale and Blight. For all Fungous Diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing blotch, rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

Directions.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines).

For fruit trees, dust after reducing 1 pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For spray, to make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use 8 pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

1-lb. cartons.	55c per lb.
5-lb cartons.	45c per lb.
10-lb. boxes.	35c per lb.
25-lb drums.	29c per lb.
50-lb. drums.	26c per lb.
100-lb. drums.	24c per lb.
300-lb. barrels.	23c per lb.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Our stock of this is strictly fresh, from one of the best factories in the country, and will be found the best spraying preparation in the entire list for the destruction of insect pests. Use 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or, if preferred, use 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture instead of water for dilution. Prices on application.

DEVOE "SURE NOXEM."

Dry Powdered Form. Insecticide to Most Leaf-eating Insects.

One of the best vegetable Insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

For cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, cucumber vines, melon vines, currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, vegetables and flowers of all kinds attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1-lb. sifter-top cartons.	25c per lb.
5-lb. packages.	11c per lb.
10-lb. boxes.	10c per lb.
25-lb. drums.	9c per lb.
50-lb. drums.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.
100-lb. drums.	8c per lb.
300-lb. barrels.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

PRATT'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

Stands at the top as the one successful way to insure healthy animals and clean quarters.

Scarcely less important than proper feeding is the necessity for having clean quarters for live stock and poultry. Unless stables and poultry houses are kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, a host of troubles is sure to follow. Blood-sucking ticks and mites and skin diseases, such as eczema and ringworm, are typical enemies of stock, causing them in a short time to be in run-down condition and an easy prey to disease.

Cures horses of mange, lice, eczema, ringworm, thrush, and is a perfect remedy for galls, sores, and similar wounds.

Hog cholera is unknown where Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant is used. Rids hogs of lice and ticks and cures all skin troubles.

Sheep ticks, the great foe of sheep, are destroyed, and other sheep diseases, such as scab and foot-rot, are cured. Use it freely at lambing time. 1 gallon, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 75c; 1 quart, 45c.

BLACK LEAF.

A solution of nicotine sulphate especially adapted for outdoor spraying against aphids and soft-bodied sucking insects. Follow instructions carefully. A small bottle makes 6 gallons; each, 25c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. makes 40 to 100 gallons; each, 75c. 2-lb. cans, \$2.50; 10-lb. cans, \$10.25.

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "squirt gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is quite different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel tank, or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.

Price of complete outfit, \$15.00, including Standard Spray Pump, Nozzle, 5-gallon Galvanized Knapsack, and Brass Extension Rod for spraying potatoes, tomatoes or other truck. We guarantee satisfaction or money returned.

LIGHTNING BARREL SPRAY PUMP

The Lightning Barrel Spray-Pump has great capacity and will throw a solid, continuous stream of any size spray desired. The air is compressed into the air chamber, thereby giving an unbroken stream; with one stroke of the pump handle, the pressure is retained so that the working of the pump handle is very slow, and yet gives a great force of water, which is accomplished by the compressed air chamber, making it the most rapid Spray Pump made. The agitator thoroughly stirs the liquid and prevents it from settling. It is provided with a brass strainer in the bottom of the suction barrel. The suction barrel is made of heavy brass, ground together so that all parts fit absolutely air-tight, and will not corrode or rust out. This pump is easily and quickly adjusted to any barrel provided with means of bolting to the staves of the barrel at upper end. Complete with 15 feet of hose, base and agitator, \$20.00.

THE BRYSON AYRES SEED COMPANY - KANSAS CITY, MO.



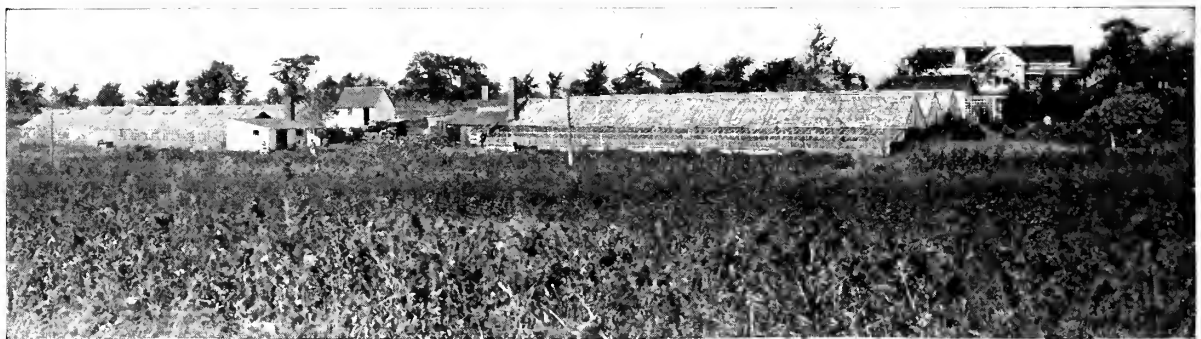
JAPANESE
DELPHINIUM



OPHELIA ROSES



WORLD'S PRIZE CELOSIAS



GREENHOUSES ON OUR SEED FARM



SNOWBALLS



GYPSOPHILA



AYRES MAMMOTH ZINNIAS

The above illustrations and those on front cover are from photographs taken at the BRYSON AYRES SEED CO'S Sunny Slope Seed Farms, and Nurseries located six miles east of Kansas City, Mo., and one mile south of Independence, Mo.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI